Sunday Edition

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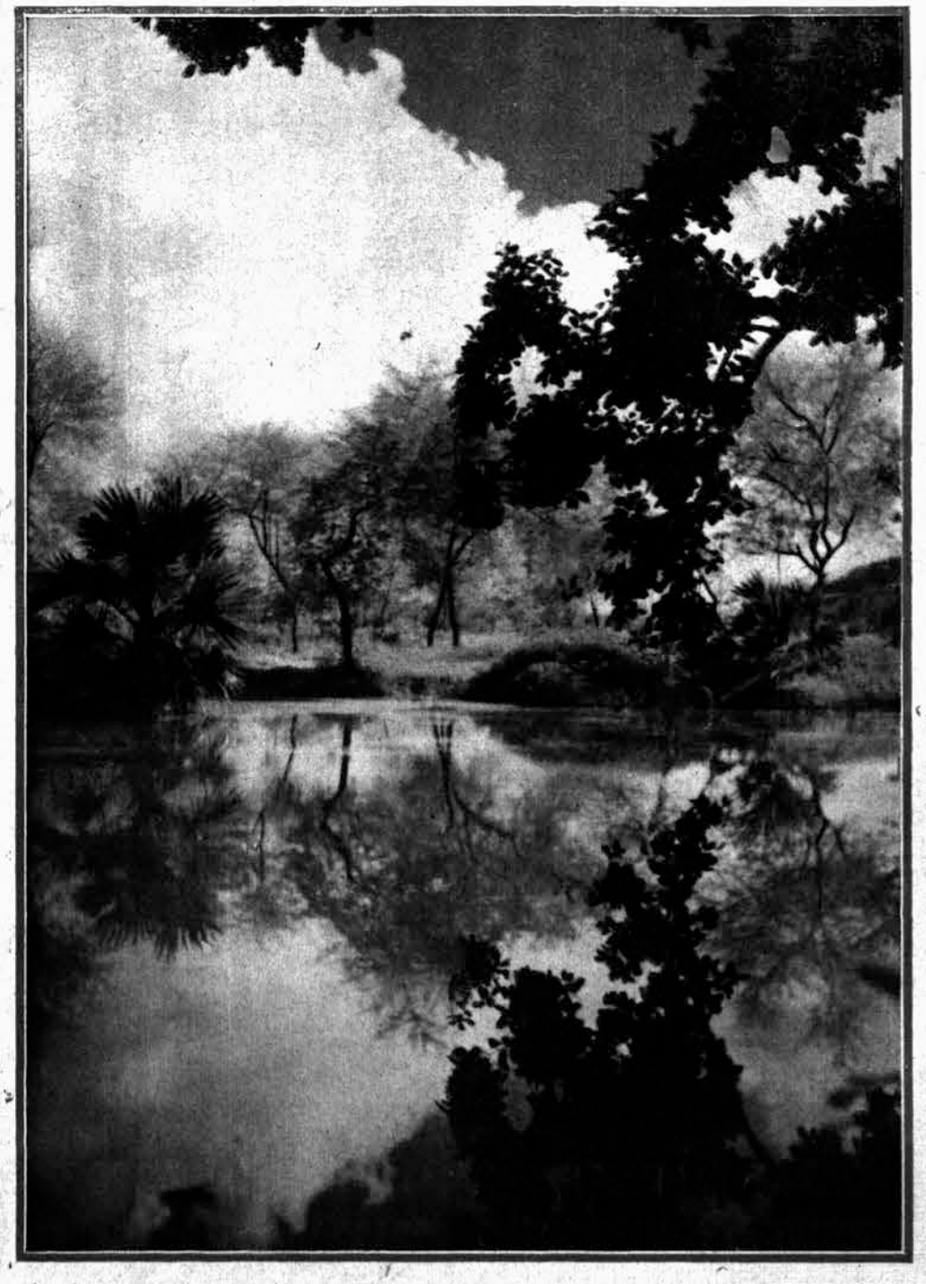


—Chilka Chalapatirao.

THE POET'S CORNER

"MISTY MORNING"

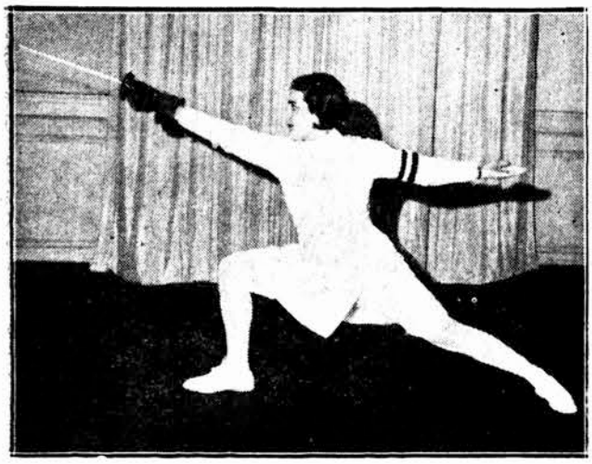
AT MATHERAN.
(Photo by D. J. Merchant).

Vice-President of U. S. A. has now an official flag of his own.

Sonja Henie (Norwegian), women's champion figure-skater of the world, retained her European championship at Olympic Winter Sports at Garmisch in January.

King Carol of Roumania with his son, Prince Michael.

Maxie Herber (German) with Ernst Baier won the European championship for figure-skating in pairs at Olympic Winter Sports at Garmisch in January.



Ellen Preis, gold-medalist in foils fencing at 1932 Olympic Games, will attempt to repeat her victory at Berlin Olympiad.

Lt.-Gen. Prince Asaka reviews 13,000 University Cadets in Tokyo.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1936

Y42: A BULLOCK CART ADVENTURE

PART I.

HUBLI TO MADRAS

This narrative of our experiences in a bullock cart round India is written, owing to the heavy trade depression, lack of employment and a large slice of bad luck thrown in. We took this course to keep ourselves employed.

I write without prejudice. I just state facts as they actually occurred. Nothing more, nothing less. Our belief, which we hold as our motto, is contained in the 23rd. Psalm, verse 1: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." With implicit trust we set out and it will be seen that our faith was well founded.

I wish this narrative to be a message of hope and encouragement to others in a similar plight.

I must thank my sister Mrs. A. D. Boldy for her much appreciated assistance not only in my hour of need but also with the Mss. of this story.—CYRIL A. ROSEBOROUGH, The Bullock Cart Tourist.

Chapter I.

THE BIRTH OF AN IDEA

I looked at the woman of my choice and she looked back at me. There was a certain amount of desperation in her eyes, but a little half humorous smile twisted her tightly closed lips.

I know there was despair in my heart, and my last fifty rupee note was clutched convulsively between the thumb and fore-finger of my left hand.

We sat on the doorstep of a godown, next to a Cinema show, in Hubli. It had been lent us rent free, by the kind-hearted Cinema proprietor, when the crash came. I had been the proud possessor of a Carnival show. I had built it up slowly and painfully. What hours of work, what pinching and screwing to get together, tents, booths, and the other paraphernalia of such a show! Who would ever know except myself and the woman who had stood by me—my partner in the good and ill!

There was a difference of opinion, with a Sub-Inspector, over a game. "A game of skill" said I. "A game of chance" said Justice. I hadn't a dog's chance. I was fined. I had to pay up artistes. My show had been stopped for days—weeks. Not a penny of income had come in. And so I sold up lock, stock and barrel. I even had to obtain aid from my sister and brother-in-law.

And that brings me back to Florrie and myself on the doorstep of our refuge.

I folded up the note, and rammed it into my pant pocket.

"To think" I ruminated aloud, bitterly, "that I am the son of a Professional man, to think that I was a mechanical engineer, and a good one. To know that I've been jobless for years, debarred assistance since 1927 by the Ex-Service, and that I've been nearly every damned thing under the sun—chauffeur, general agent, private detective, trick rider, circus clown variety artist, Carnival owner, and at the age of 37, a British subject, anxious to work—here I sit on the steps of a godown, and the last blasted fifty rupees I possess in my pocket, and not a hope of a job—I tell you it's enough."

"Shut up, Cyril. I'm thinking."

I looked at Florrie. Her eyes were on the traffic that passed and repassed.

"There is plenty about which to think," I sighed, and rested my head against the lintel of the door wearily closing my eyes.

Florrie laughed I opened my eyes.

"Look at that fellow there, Cyril Roseborough" she cried, "I'll bet he hasn't more than a four anna piece in his loin cloth. Yet there he sits driving his bullock and singing cheerfully; while his wife and one little stark naked brat, along with some bundles, occupy the back of the cart. They're happy!"

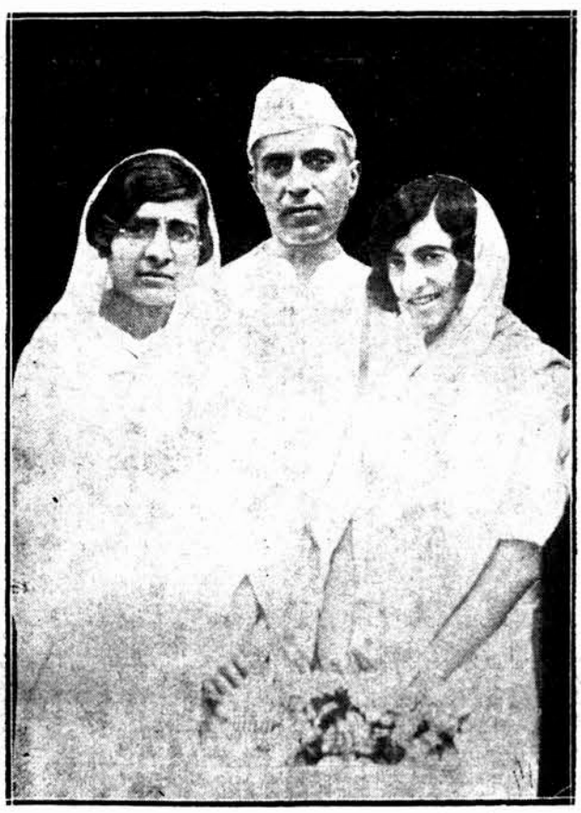
"I wish I'fe was as simple as that for us" I murmered.

"It can be," said Florrie excitedly gripping my arm, "Listen! We make those Wordbuilding boxes. We'll be our own commercial travellers and we'll do it in a bullock cart."

"A what!" I gaped at her.

"You heard me!" said Florrie deliberately, her eyes wide and bright.

"I did," I said slowly, "and I believe it's an idea."



The late Shrimati Kamala Nehru, with her husband Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and her daughter, Indira

Chapter II.

PARADE & PURCHASE

The Cinema Proprietor, (whom we called Buster Keaton), my wife and I, seated on a chair and two stools, provided the clientele for a cart parade.

They came, they paraded and they passed on, all owning the 'Best" bull in town. Bullock Carts! Ten, twelve, twenty—good heavens—I lost count. It even seemed to me the same carts came to be viewed more than once. The very cartmen began to look alike—what was worst of all, was that the prices soared and were never within our means, anything from eighty to one hundred and twenty, and all because of Florrie!

There was delight in my wife's eyes and I was troubled, so was Buster, but she and the cartmen were delighted—especially the cartmen! They studied the memsahib's face, and up jumped the price. It reached one hundred and twenty, and my lady's spirits touched ZERO. But, up they came with the next cart that appeared!

Was it three days or four that we endured this torture? I don't know. In despair Buster made himself heard.

"Please, Madam, stay within" he begged, "and let Mr. Roseberry and me settle this cheaply."

"We can afford forty-five rupees" said Florrie.

"But they can be had for thirty rupees" he protested, "why do you hurry?"

"We can afford forty-five rupees," she reiterated stubbornly.

"Why have you got this idea?" he wailed, "It's too troublesome. Poor Mr. Roseberry! Oh, Madam, it's better you went by train."

"Well," said madam, "I tell you this, Buster. If I don't get a bull and cart for forty-five by tomorrow we'll go by train."

Buster's face brightened, the end was near. "But I'm praying we will," she added, "and—we—will!!!

Buster's joy was short-lived.

The next morning before we were dressed, there stood a cart and bullock before our door. Even I took a fancy to the knock-kneed bull that stood there.

"Sixty rupees" said the owner.

"Forty-five and no more," said my wife, "take it or—."

Buster arrived, "Madam," he began, "please—let us—."

'Alas," broke in the cart-owner whining, speaking to Buster in Kanarese, "what shall I tell you, I am a poor man, for only one rupee the lady will not buy. Only one rupee more I am asking. I will sell it to her for forty-six rupees. It is my last price."

That did it! Poor Buster! He flopped on to the chair Florrie had just vacated.

"Oh madam, what have you done? Poor Mr. Roseberry," he moaned, "you could have got this wretched thing for thirty or thirty-five rupees the most. Now you must pay forty-six. Oh! madam, madam, you are too hasty."

"Never mind, Buster," she replied unsympathetically, "tell him and make out the receipt for forty-six".

"Forty-six from fifty" he murmured, looking at me sympathetically, knowing the state of our finances.

"Yes, Buster," I sighed, "but

(Continued on page 13)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

The Legend Of Beyt Shankhodhar

Famous Pilgrim Centre By The Sea Near Dwarka

(By G. J. Joshi)

Beyt Shankhodhar is a great centre of pilgrimage near Dwarka, the peace abode and capital of the kingdom of Shri Krishna. It is about 20 miles away from Dwarka and all pilgrims visiting Dwarka visit Beyt Shankhodhar to complete their pilgrimage. From Dwarka station the pilgrim has to travel to Okha station, the terminus of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. The sea creek of about 3 miles between Okha and Beyt Shankhodhar is crossed by country craft.

The climate of Beyt Shankhodhar is very healthy and bracing. In summer it is particularly pleasant because of the cool sea breezes. The temperature when at its highest is 80deg. F. and at its lowest 40deg. F. It is an ideal place for persons longing for a quiet and healthy sea-side resort. The reason why Shri Krishna left Mathura and chose this place for his kingdom was perhaps because of its perfect quietude, which the place still continues to bestow since the olden days.

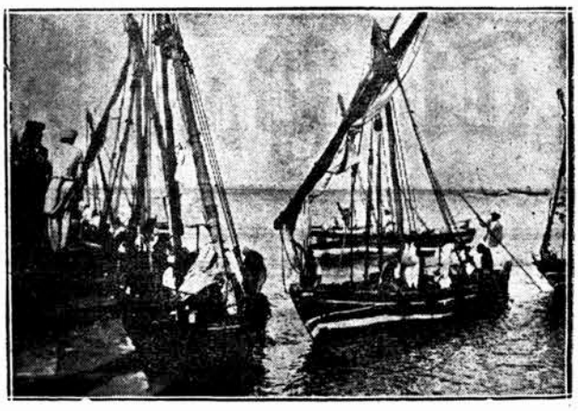
Rishi's Curse

About Beyt Shankhodhar it is said that a Rishi named Trit came over to the place during his pilgrimage. At Shankhodhar, seeing a beautiful lake, he had a dip in it and sat on the bank in meditction. When he was deeply engrossed in meditation his pupil, Kakshiva, stole the conch (Shankha) that formed an important part of his worship. At the end of his "Puja," the Guru, finding his conch missing, in anger uttered a curse that whoever took away his conch would be transformed into a conch. As a result of the curse Kakshiva, who was the author of the mischief, at once became a large conch. He wept and entreated his Guru for pardon, who said, "Oh! My protege! My curse shall not be annulled. So lie patiently in the form of a 'Shankha' in this lake in meditation of Shri Krishna, who will rescue you in due course of time when your sin is washed away."

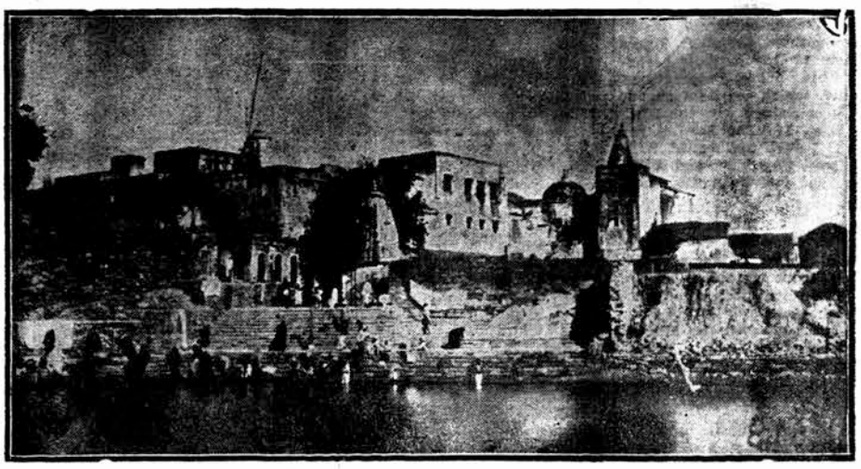
According to the Guru's command Kakshiva lay in the Shankha Talav. At the end of a 100 years' penance in this way Shri Krishna came over to him and transformed him into human form. Since that time the Tirtha is called Shankhodhar as the conch (Shankha) got his liberation (Udhara) there and the lake in which the conch lay is called Shankha Talav. It is believed that Shri Krishna comes for a bath in this lake on the 11th day of the bright half of the month of Ashwin during "Chaturmas" and many pilgrims from all parts of India flock to the place for a dip during that period.

Temples And Temples

There is Kusheshwar Mahadev at the entrance of the main temple of Shri Dwarkadhish at Beyt. There is a legend regarding this that there lived a Rakshasha named Kush in Okhamandal territory who terrorised the people around. To end his despotism Shri Krishna killed him and established the image of Mahadev there. It is said in the Purans that those who bowed to Shri Krishna without first bowing to Kusheshwar got only half the fruit of their pilgrimage. Then there is the entrance to the square of the four chief temples of Shri Ranchhodraiji, Purushottamraiji (Vasudev), Trikamraiji (Baldev), and Kalyanrai (Pradyuman). There are near by other temples of Madhavrai (Anirudh), Devkiji, Garuda, Ambaji, Radhikaji, Laxmiji, Saxigopal, Jambuvantiji, Laxminarayan, Satyabhamaji, Bal Mukundji, etc. Besides this central group of temples, there are 20 other Vishnu Mandirs and 23 Shiv Mandirs such as Kapileshwar, Dhingeshwar, Nilkantheshwar, Padmeshwar, etc. There are 6 other Dev Mandirs and 9 temples of Hanuman. The temple of Hanuman that is situated on the east coast is called Dandi Hanuman. There are the Haveli of Balkrishnalalji. Dhuni of 84 Sidhas, Amreshwar Ashram, Jyotireshwar Mahadev and the place of 9 Grahas.



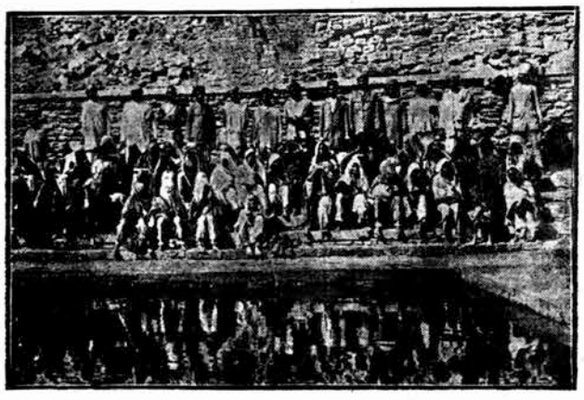
Pilgrims embarking on country craft at Okha port for Beyt Shankhodhar.



A view of the Shankha Talao or sacred tank at Beyt Shankhodar.

Tatooing

Those pilgrims who intend to tatoo their arms with red hot impressions of Shankha, Chakra, Gadha and Padma get these impressions at Aramada near Beyt Shankhodhar. This impression is called 'Pipa Bhagat's Chhap.' The legend says that once a great devotee named Pipa asked people where the much-talked-of Golden Dwarka was existing. The people said it was immersed under the water of the sea. With the burning desire to see the Golden Dwarka, he plunged into the sea. Shri Krishna thought that his devotee would drown himself. So he showed him the way in the form of a grotto under the water. He went into the opening, where the attendants of Shri Krishna came to receive him and he bowed to Shri Krishna. After passing some time there Shri Krishna commanded him to go on land; but he showed his unwillingness to leave the divine shelter. Shri Krishna told him that, if he would not return to earth, people would think that he had met a watery grave. So he asked him to return to earth, giving him the stamp for impression of Shankha, Chakra, Gadha and Padma and told him to give it to the King on earth with instructions that it should be stamped on the arms of the pilgrims, which would free them from the tyranny of Yama Dutas, or death's messengers, at the time of death.



Pilgrims collected on Shankha Talao for a purificatory bath.

COCKED HAT LIBEL

Damages of £225 and costs were awarded at Manchester Assizes to Alderman Tom Morton, formerly Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness, against Harry Washington Milner, printer, Cornwallis Street, Barrow-in-Furness, for libel in a municipal election pamphlet.

The pamphlet asked: "Who authorised the Socialist Deputy-Mayor to provide himself with a cocked hat as a new aid to his vanity? Certainly not the councillors, who are still required to parade in robes 50 years old which long ago ought to have been condemned to the destructor."

Alderman Morton contented that the paragraph meant that he had helped himself to the ratepayers' money to buy a cocked hat.

NO SMOKING IN PARLIAMENT

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labour M.P. for Jarrow, created a mild sensation at a House of Commons Standing Committee meeting last month by lighting a cigarette.

Mr. R. Pilkington (C., Widnes) jumped to his feet and in a loud voice asked, "Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, is the hon. member for Jarrow entitled to smoke?"

The Chairman, Major J. Milner (Labour, Leeds, S.E.): No, it is completely out of order. I must ask the honourable lady to desist.

Miss Wilkinson (stubbing out the offending cigarette): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I thought in Committee it was done.

STORY OF NEW YORK'S JUVENILE INDUSTRIALS

Boys And Girls In Teens Run 55 "Junior Achievement Companies"

Three New York industrialists, who watched adolescent boys and girls on New York's teeming streets get into trouble, put their heads together and hatched an idea.

They organised a small group into company to make its own products, sell them, and get the profits. The youngsters elected a Board of Directors, a Sales and Production Manager, kept books sold stocks to parents and friends, and declared dividends.

That was sixteen years ago. Now there are fifty-five such Metropolitan Junior Achievement companies in the New York metropolitan area. They have an office in the heart of the skyscraper district, under the guidance of J. S. Mendenhall.

"We get in touch with some neighbourhood gang," Mr. Mendelhall told "The Wall Street Journal." At first they're suspicious, but when they learn that it isn't charity and that they will have chance through their own initiative to organize a money-making proposition along strictly business lines, they go for it in a big way.'

"We get in touch with some

YOUTHFUL EXECUTIVES

"Boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty are running these companies and running them well, as their neatly and accurately compiled reports will testify"' continues "The Wall Street Journal."

"Taken from a purely social aspect, the movement has done a great deal to explode adolescent ideas of communism and radicalism. It teaches the youth very realistically both the employer and employee side of business."

Enthusiastic about these young people who "teach themselves business administration without the expense of books and schooling," the New York "Herald Tribune" observes:

"Through managing their own business, which are modeled along accepted commercial lines, the boys and girls develop self-reliance and independence.

"Each company has from eight to ten members, and is a separate and fully responsible unit with its officers responsible for the success of the enterprise.

"The companies produce wooden metal, and leather goods, needlework, and other decorative articles. Each person spends at least two hours a week in the workshop under the guidance of volunteer craft leaders. Excellence in design and skilled craftsmanship make the articles readily salable and several clubs have attained such perfection that orders flood their workshops.

"The raw capital with which to buy raw materials and equipment is raised through sales of stock. Shares with a par value of from ten to twenty-five cents are sold to parents and adult friends, but the company generally retains 40 per cent.

"During the past year every company has made a profit.

"The Oddity Shop in Flushing, oldest metropolitan group, grossed dols. 300 from its leather and metal business, and after paying such overhead costs as rent, light, materials, and wages (ten cents an hour), and laying aside a reserve fund with which to retire its stock and expand its work, the company paid a 10 per cent. dividend and a bonus to its workers.

"Employers find that Junior Achievement-trained men and women easily adjust themselves to their jobs.

"Calls to headquarters for applicants to fill all sorts of positions are becoming increasingly frequent, and last year 60 per cent. of the company members, twice as many as in 1934, were employed, either whole or part-time."—Literary Digest."

Indian Bazar

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SHAVIAN FIREWORKS AT MIAMI

King Edward VIII Has Reached Middle Life Without A Wife—Why Should n't He Go On Without One? Asks G. B. S.

All the world knows him by his three initials and his great white whiskers.

For years, basking in a veritable constellation of floodlights, he swore he would never set foot in America.

Then, in 1933, George Bernard Shaw broke down and came—initials, whiskers, and all.

Before 4,000 listeners in New York's Metropolitan Opera House he described a 100 per cent. American as "a man who talks splendidly and has nothing to say"; the Statue of Liberty as "a monstrous idol"; and the Constitution as "a charter of anarchism."

Newspapers found much of his talk amusing, some of it tiresome. Surprizingly, they used the word "mild" of this lean, ascetic Irishman who, for more than thirty years, had been the "bad boy" of literature.

Last month George Bernard Shaw returned. On tour through Southern waters, his ship stopped at Miami, Florida.

Bouncing At 79.

Past seventy-nine, still turning out one play after another, Shaw has retained the brisk, bright bounce of his wit, writes the "Literary Digest."

Asked to "say a few words," he retorted: "I never say a few words. I start out with 5,000."

Here are some of the 5,000:

For the Constitution, he still had a brickbat: "Chuck it in the ocean. You're making it into rags with amendments."

For President Roosevelt, a a bouquet: "You have a good President, but the bad Constitution is getting the best of him."

For Miami, a wise-crack: "I don't like Miami worth a damn. How can I? I haven't been ashore yet."

For Edward VIII, advice: "The King has reached middle life without a wife. Why shouldn't he go on without one?"

For himself, a gibe: "By the time a tree (planted in Miami as a memorial to him) would grow up, the world would have forgotten who Bernard Shaw was."

Egotism Edges Wit.

The great G.B.S. is not always so modest. A classic example of the egotism that gives edge to his wit and sting to his rebukes is the anecdote of an interviewer, who said:

"I have met nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, and they all admire your works."

"I am glad," flashed Shaw, "to see that the level of royal intelligence is rising."

Other interviewers, however, have found him extremely diffident. Explanation of both qualities is found, perhaps, in Shaw's own description of his youth:

"A horribly shy and diffident young man, producing an impression of brazen impudence, because, I suppose, the ability of which I was unconscious asserted itself through the ignorance of which I was all too conscious."

In the first nine years of his writing career he earned only dolls. 30. Indeed, he blundered into writing by accident. "I wanted to be a painter, an opera-singer—not a writer," he says.

His first real dramatic success in London—"Arms and the Man"—came after he was forty. But he had already won recognition in select circles as a music and drama-critic, and as a brilliant essayist for London's socialistically-inclined Fabian Society.

Here is what he thinks of himself:

"I am an Irishman, a vegetarian, an atheist, a teetotaler, a fanatic, a humorist, a fluent liar, a social democrat, a lecturer and a debater, a lover of music, a fierce opponent of the present status of women, and an insister on the seriousness of art."

And here is what, last week, the Miami "Daily News" thought of him:

"The constitution of George Bernard Shaw's one-man world is to be different. Were Shaw to advise us to 'save the Constitution,' we would expect it to be overthrown to-morrow.

"There isn't a chnce in a million that the United States will accept the Shavian advice, and no one knows that better than Shaw. But we decline it with thanks—thanks that once more the brilliant wit of one of the world's great personalities has spurred us to recheck the reasons for our decision."

IN GERMANY'S DEMILITARISED ZONE

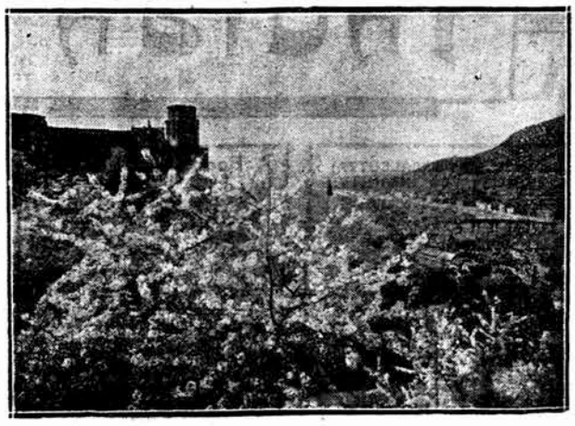
The Charm Of Rhineland

(BY DR. ADOLF DRESSLER.)

(In view of Germans entering the demilitarised Rhineland Zone, the following article will be of interest to readers.)

The Rhineland is a land of strongholds and cathedrals of defiant castles that proud men built as a defence against their foes and as protection for their friends, and of lofty 1,000-year-old fanes, masterpieces of German architecture and evidence of profound and confident faith. It is also the land of the vine, of the sun that ripens southern fruit, and of gay, happy-hearted people. How often have the praises of the Rhineland been sung since the days of the Roman poet of the Rhine, in the days of heroes of the Middle Ages, during the romantic period, and down to our own times! Innumerable poems have been written about the Rhine and whether perfect or mere attempts, genuine or forced, they have all one fundamental characteristic, namely, recognition of something most beautiful and great, of which the essence is symbolic of German ways. But it is also the land of broad plains where the arms of the windmills still hum and where willows and poplars stand beside shallow water channels like solemn watchmen; it is the land of tireless hurrying industry, of the volcanic Eifel, of the woods of the Hunsruck, of healing spas, and of the hills of the Westerwald.

Try to picture it for yourself. At the point where the river successfully forces its way past the last hill barriers that obstruct its course, where the clear outline of the Seven Hills suddenly rises from the plains, climb one of the hills and survey your surroundings. The manifold beauty of the Rhineland lies before you. Down below is the bright glittering ribbon of the river that is visible again three of four times upstream, beyond the ridges of hills, where it looks like a chain of lakes, while downstream it is lost in a wide curve on the bluish horizon where the stream widens at Cologne. Across the river rises the unique and unforgettable lines of the Eifel hills, while behind you, green and fertile with gently undulating slopes,



ALONG THE PICTURESQUE RHINE.

lie the Bergisches Land and the Westerwald. To the north, however, almost invisible to the naked eye, the towers and chimneys of the lignite works stand out like pinpoints, while a little to the flank rises the symbol of German Gothic art, Cologne Cathedral, the church that took seven centuries to build. And then wend your way downhill, past the circumvallating walls dating from Germanic times, the ruins of old strongholds and the vineyards, and spend a happy hour among gay singing people—listen to the legends of the Rhine and take home as an unforgettable memory something of the spirit of the German Rhineland.

GUARDSMAN REFUSES TO GIVE UP MOUSTACHE

Court Martial Awards 10 Days' "C.B."

A Guardsman who was sentenced to 10 days' "C.B." (confined to barracks) for refusing to shave off his moustashes when ordered to do so by his company officer appeared before a district court martial at Windsor.

The soldier was Arthur Leslie Bursell, of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards. The charge today was of refusing to obey his superior officer.

A regimental-sergeant-major said that on being awarded 10 day's "C. B." by Lieut. Col. F. Longueville, Bursell was twice told to "Fall in," and should have immediately fallen in line with his escort, but instead of doing that he went on talking to the commanding officer.

"I then said, 'Left turn' (continued the sergeant-major), but he continued to stand where he was, so I placed him under close arrest."

WORN IT FIVE YEARS

Bursell said he had worn a moustache for five years without anyone passing comment. At the beginning of the month his company officer told him to remove it and he refused to do it. He was then taken before the officer commanding the battalion and sentenced to ten days' "C.B."

He thought that was very unfair, because he was the only man in the battalion to be told remove a moustache

He said he was asking the C.O. whether he could not be tried by court martial when he was ordered to "Fall in." "I was talking to the colonel," he continued, "and I deemed that it was proper to stand to attention until the colonel had replied. I had no intention of disobeying orders."

The orders of the court will be promulgated.

FRENCH YOUTH INDICTS IL DUCE

"Threat Of New Slaughter"

A scathing indictment of Italy is the retort of the French University League of Nations Group to the "Appeal to the Students of Europe" recently published in Mussolini's newspaper, the "Popolo d'Italia."

Mussolini's appeal is rejected on the grounds that "Italy was recognised as the aggressor by 51 countries of the League of Nations and that consequently the measures taken against her are measures of police, not of war.

"Aggression," it is declared, "was committed after the Italian Government had twice refused to settle the conflict peaceably.

"Italy's Government has no ground for proclaiming its horror of war when at the same time it threatens the youth of Europe with new slaughter.

"The war is being conducted in accordance with methods which constitute a violation of The Hague Convention."

This reply concludes by reaffirming faith in the League of Nations as the only organisation capable of maintaining peace between the nations by collective security.

CANON INTERDICTED.

Cardinal Verdier, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has laid an interdict upon Canon Richard for having blessed the body of Jacques Brainville, the French biographer, during whose funeral M. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, was assaulted.

Some years ago the Pope laid an interdict on all members of the "Action Francaise" Royalist party. The Cardinal Archbishop's view is that this precluded Brainville being blessed by the Church.

A Day In The Soviet Parliament

Magnificent Throne Room Of Former Czars Has Become The Debating Hall Of Proletarian Assembly Of The Seven Republics Of U.S.S.R.

(By Abdul Aziz Azad, Moscow.)

Nothing could be more interesting or instructive for a journalist, a writer, a student of Soviet politics, a poet, a novelist, or a statesman, than to pass a day in the Soviet Parliament and to witness and study the great social matamorphos's that has taken place, and is taking place, in all walks of like of the population of the former Russian Empire, now the Un'on of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Strictly speaking, there exists no such body as would correspond to the parliaments of Great Britain, France, or the Congress of the United States of America. However, an or'ginal creation, called the Central Executive Committee, commonly referred to as the CEC, is often, nay, even with an air of great pride, nicknamed the "Proletarian Parliament". The CEC of the USSR is elected by the CECs of the seven republics constituting the USSR and holds its sessions annually in the building of the former palace of the ex-Czar, situated inside the Kremlin walls, the citadel of Russia for centuries.

Throne Room Of The Czars

For the past fourteen years the former Throne Room of the Czars, and the Chapel attached to it, have been used for the sessions of the CEC. This has been done not because there was no other suitable building in the Kremlin, or in the city of Moscow itself, but apparently because the question of the propaganda resulting from this act, held first consideration.

The great Throne Hall was a magnificent piece of architecture. The walls, the roof, and the pillars were all covered with porcelain and edged with gold. The dome in the roof was supported by ten square pillars, each richly gilded, and arranged in a line of five on each side of the centre of the hall, thus dividing the hall into three long corridors, with the widest one in the middle. The roof and the arrangement of pillars was much in the same style as that of the 'Diwan-e-am' in the Delhi Fort.

Remodelled Hall

To make the Throne Hall appear splendid, rich and exotic, every means and material available during the time of its building was employed, and there was no economy in the gold, silver, bronze, or marble used. The heavily gilded hall, and the Chapel attached to it, were a perfect setting for the Royal robes and the rich attire of the feudal lords and noblemen. Thousands of electric lamps (in more recent times) were lit in the chandeliers to make the Royal jewels shine and glitter, thus creating the theatrical effect so fitting to the mind and taste of oriental monarchs of the Medieval Ages, rather than that of a modern European Emperor.

When, however, the new rulers of Russia entered the great Throne Hall of the Kremlin, the thousands of "Rabotchi-i-Krestiani" (Workers and Peasants) M.Ps., dressed in their usual attire, there was a tremendous contrast between the appearance of the "Session Hall" of the CEC, and the appearance of its deputies. Many other things made it impossible for the historical Throne Hall to be tolerated in its former architectural form.

Seating Accommodation For 2,000

The Throne Hall was built to provide standing room for a limited number of spectators, while the sessions of the CEC required convenient seating space for over two thousand persons. While the middle, or wide, corridor might provide space for several hundreds, those sitting in the side corridors would not be able to see the central Tribune and the speaker. The last, but not least argument used in deciding the fate of the Throne Room was the fact that it required capital repairs if it were to be maintained in its former appearance, which would mean that a good deal of gold, in addition to other expenses, would be required. Naturally, the Bolsheviks would much rather buy some of the latest style machines for their factories, than waste gold in keeping the Throne Room of the hated Czars in repair as a memory.

For the first time, the CEC held its session in the reconstructed hall last year. At first glance one could not detect that th's was nothing other than the same old hall. The remodelling has been done so masterfully, and with such up to date and modern taste, that when it was viewed, not even the most hostile foreigners uttered a word of protest. On the contrary, the new splendid hall, providing seats for over two thousand people, has won the admiration of all who have seen it.

The former Throne Hall with its ten pillars has disappeared, likewise the gold, silver, bronze, and marble from the walls and roof. The building of the Chapel has become part of the general hall and beautiful boxes have been furnished for the diplomatic corps and the members of the press. The hall is finished in white gleaming porcelain, and light blue shades, set here and there, add to its beauty with their lighting arrangement.

The Deputies

The present building of the Proletarian Parliament fits the mentality and temperament of its deputies, which is modern through and through, and to their outward appearance, which is to a great extent plain and simple. One cannot but detect the feeling, and easily at that, that the deputies of the Russian parliament now feel much more convenient and comfortable in their new building, than they did in the exotic Throne Hall, where many of the "back benchers" used to amuse themselves by gazing at the gold and silver ornaments, rather than listen to the speeches of their comrades in the CEC.

In the new building the journalists and diplomats are "boxed", that is, sitting in their boxes they have a bird's eye view of the proceeding, but cannot come in touch with any of the deputies, as they used to do in the lobbies of the Throne Hall on previous occasions. However, sitting in the journalists' boxes and beholding the proceedings of the great congregation, one can easily see what is going on, or what is scheduled to be further carried on in the future of "one-sixth of the earth's surface", as the Soviet Union is called.

DEPUTIES OF THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT.

Order Of Business

The procedure of the order of business in the CEC sessions is simple and rather monotonous. The president of the USSR, Mikhael Ivanovitch Kalinin, or one of the other six presidents of the Soviet Union, three of whom, by the way, are Mohamedan, makes a brief speech and declares the session of the CEC opened. All the seven presidents of the USSR or at least the majority of them, along with the other members of the Presidium take their seats at a long table covered with a red cover, which is placed on the site of the former Throne of the ex-Czars, on a high platform decorated with the emblems of the seven Soviet Republics. Behind the platform stands a beautiful life-size statue of Lenin in white marble.

Voting Invariably Unanimous

After the session is declared open, the agenda, or order of business is announced and voted upon. The voting system practised in the Soviet Parliament is extremely simple. The President asks those in favour of the vote, or motion, to raise their hand, and then later those against to raise their hand, although none have ever been seen to raise their hand against a vote. Those who withhold their vote are also asked to raise their hands. After the voting, the President declares the agenda, or other matter of business that happens to be before the house, accepted unanimously.

I have visited the sessions of the Soviet Parliament a number of times in the capacity of a foreign journalist, and hardly remember any vote given or hand raised against any motion of the President. This is because there is in this country only one Political party which rules, with none to oppose it. Another reason for such unanimity is the trust of the people in their government, which has never dared to bring up any motion or to adopt such legislation that goes against the interest of the "people". By "people" in th's country under the Soviet system, we understand as only those who earn their livelihood by their labour. The manual and industrial worker are the most respected citizens of the Soviet Union, with all privileges, cultural as well as material, at their disposal. They form more than 60 per cent of all the deputies of the CEC. Next come the Kolhozn'ks, or peasants, who comprise 20-25 per cent of the deputies' body. The Red Armymen are the third in number of representatives, while the office workers and intelligentzia are the last, with a very small representation in the Parliament.

The "Outlaws"

Landlords, factory owners, the aristocracy and bureaucracy of the former regime of Russ'a, the bankers, capitalists, etc., are all outlawed. These elements are carefully watched and are kept far from the State apparatus and public life. There is nothing more disastrous in this country than for one to be proven as having relations with any of the above mentioned "outlaws". Those that remained alive after the

(Continued on page 10)

Rural Reconstruction In Baroda

A Retrospect And Some Suggestions

(By Mr. BHIKHALAL BHAICHAND KAPASI).

His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda recently announced that as a Jubilee gift to his subjects a crore of rupees have been set apart for a Diamond Jubilee Trust, the income of which will be used for improving the condition of State's rural population, especially the poor and the depressed classes. The Diamond Jubilee Fund, collected by people, will also be mostly utilised for rural uplift. In one word, Rural Uplift has become the watchword of Baroda administration. Let us, therefore, discuss the problem, in its varied aspects, in brief.

It is a well-known fact that His Highness has laboured assiduously for the last 50 years in the cause of rural development. Compulsory mass education, system of village panchayats, tackling economic problems affecting the agriculturists, and creating "rural-minded" people, are some of the manifold activities executed by the Government. Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachari rightly states that "A rural reconstruction centre should aim at effecting an improvement in all aspects of rural life. . . . It is the example of one villager that best appeals to all villagers." Co-operative society, enough subsidiary occupations, proper methods of cultivation, and honest leadership, are some of the fundamental factors responsible for successful results and the Baroda Government has now directed its activities to follow these principles. The educational programme is also being vigorously pushed through.

The Rural Life Exhibition, which was opened on New Year's Day by the Maharaja aimed at showing to the people the various aspects of rural life and the improvements that could be made therein, as well as to give the people an idea of what they can do during their spare time to improve their condition. Improvements in Agriculture, Sanitation, Cottage Industries, Education and Rural Engineering were also demonstrated.

To quote Mr. Manilal B Nanavati, the President of the Rural-Life Exhibition, "The main object of this exhibition is to show the progress of Baroda during the 60 years of His Highness' reign and the activities of the various departments of the State for the service of the people." The exhibition was visited by no less than two lakhs of people, and has left a lasting impression in the minds of the rural population as to what could be done for improving the standard of living of the agricultural population of the land.

A Quadrilateral Problem

The work of rural uplift can be divided into four main branches, viz., (1) education, (2) sanitation, (3) social uplift and (4) economic progress.

By the introduction of free and compulsory education, as early as in 1893 in the experimental stage and permanently from 1906, Baroda has progressed much. The progress is phenomenal. Compared with British Gujarat, Baroda shows a much higher level of literacy, particularly in the case of women. The State is spending annually about 35 lakhs rupees after education. The time has now come when Adult education can be introduced by the State so that Baroda State would see the removal of illiteracy in a very short time.

Sanitation is also properly attended to and the village panchayats are instructed properly about measures to be adopted for keeping villages clean and tidy. The prevention of malaria is one of the chief sanitary problems of the State. Compulsory vaccination, cleaning of wells, and legislation in various directions, have contributed much in improving the sanitation of villages.

Baroda has been in the vanguard in social legislation. People have not been sufficiently awakened to march with the rapid progress of social uplift, which Maharaja Gaekwar wants to achieve. The legislation has been effective in stopping such evil practices as caste-disabilities, child marriages, prohibition of widow remarriage and in the removal of untouchability.

The balance of progress in rural life is directly dependent on the fulcrum of economic progress. It is gratifying to note that the State authorities have now recognised this truth and that efforts are in progress to achieve tangible results. What is wanted is popular co-operation accompanied with official sympathy, for achieving the desired goal.

His Highness, opening the Rural Life Exhibition, stated, "Government could and obviously must provide the original initiative and the bulk of finance, but ultimate success depends upon the personal factor—the ambition of individual for a happier, healthier and more prosperous life, and the determination to secure it." In order to achieve economic progress, education has proved as an useful adjunct to break the shackles of prejudice, inertia and ignorance. But India needs better prices of agricultural products and adequate subsidiary industries to supplement the peasant's income, in order to raise his standard of living.

Help Through Easy Loans

In Baroda, loans on easy terms and reasonable rates of interest, a network of roads and railways throughout the length and breadth of the State to interlink all places, progress of co-operative societies, consolidation of holdings, Tagavi of about 25 lakhs rupees to farmers for constructing about 10,000 wells, research in agriculture—especially cotton cultivation, and fruit growing . . . are a few of the numerous activities, which have contributed much to tackle economic problems of the sons of the soil.

Now let us come to the future line of action, to be chalked out for making real progress in all directions. Experiments are essential in any activity, but we should see that they should not be so hazardous as would result in economic loss. In rural uplift, we want to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number. Therefore let all our schemes be workable and practicable, and lastly, suitable to our local conditions.

The general policy of uplift and reconstruction should be so broadbased as to rope in all kinds of activities. People should take up all responsibilities and work untiringly for rural uplift. A band of selfless workers is a necessary adjunct to the progress of such a scheme. The burden of "officialdom" should be lessened to enable the workers to work with ease, and unity of aim and singleness of purpose would achieve marvellous results. To quote His Highness the Maharaja, "such movements indeed should be predominantly non-official, and in respect of them I consider that there is scope for considerable improvement."

Need Of Workers

Villagers should be taught (1) methods of agriculture resulting in increasing the productiveness and prospectiveness of crops, (2) to lessen expenditure on social customs and conventions, and (3) to work for their own economic uplift. A healthy and an educated population would find its path of progress easily, and in Baroda concentrated efforts should now be made to improve the health and strength of the rural population to enable them to take full advantage of the liberal educational policy of the State. It should also be recognised by one and all that a simultaneous and radical change is essential in the habits and trends of rural population along with the increased productive capacity. Baroda is in dire need of a batch of good workers, who can sit down in villages and who can talk and walk with the village folk for reforming the villages of the State.

In the end, one hopes that the intelligentsia of the State will now direct its attention towards rural economic problems. Let all remember the words of His Highness, uttered at the opening of the Exhibition that "no limit can be set to the peace, progress and prosperity which can be achieved by a government devoted to the welfare of the people, and working in close co-operation with a sturdy, self-reliant people, determined to rise to better things, and to make the world better for themselves and for their fellowmen. So to the problems of social reconstructions and rural uplift, let each one bring toleration, determination and service .Working them with purity of aim and purpose, we need fear nothing." One can only wish god-speed to the constructive schemes made for the betterment of the toiling sons of the soil.

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A FORGOTTEN OBSERVATORY

"AFTER ME COMETH A BUILDER, TELL HIM THAT I TOO HAVE KNOWN."

An Unknown scribe of Ancient Egypt.

(By S. S. Hoda.)

In the heart of Delhi, the Imperial city of India, there stands a neglected piece of masonry from where the keen eyes of astronomers once penetrated the mysteries of Heavens. In the dead of night, in the light of the day, and in the pink gleam of twilight, the building sighs "I Remember, I remember!" Time laughs at the sad struggle, and although only two hundred years have elapsed since it was constructed, to-day it is nothing more than a piece of archeological curiosity.

The observatory was built by Raja Swami Jai Singh Kachhwaha of Amber in 1724, who held an important post at the Moghul court, and whose astronomical genius was in no way inferior to that of Kepler or Tycho-Brahe. Having a keen taste for astronomy he began its study without any prejudices and consulted the available works of Arab and Hindu astronomers. At that time, important discoveries were being made in Europe and the old ideas and systems were being replaced by new ones. Jai Singh being aware of the fact, sent out an expedition which was unfortunately unsuccessful, and brought back with it only Flammstead's and La Hyres' catalogues of stars.

Jai Singh observed that the position of the stars and the calculated time of the Solar and Lunar eclipses were either high or low, pointing out to the errors existing in the catalogue. He undertook to prepare a catalogue of the stars with which the astronomical calculations could be done with perfect accuracy, constructing the above mentioned Observatory at Delhi in 1724, and in other places in Northern India later on. After years of patient labour he was able to submit to the Moghul Court a catalogue of the stars, the most perfect known till then, and was rewarded suitably.

Samrat Yantra

The Delhi Observatory consists of the following instruments:—

1 Samrat Yantra.
2 Jai Prakash-two in number.
3 Ram Yantra-two in number.
4 Misra Yantra.
5 Two pillars.
6 A measuring platform.

Samrat Yantra is the central building of the Observatory. The essential parts of it are the inclined edges of a big gnomon and quadrants attached to it. The edges of the gnomon point to the celestial North Pole so as to make an angle of 28-37, the latitudes of Delhi. The quadrants are at right angles to the gnomon and so the circles of which they form parts are parallel to the plane of the Equator—every quadrant being graduated in hours, minutes and degrees. The shadow of the edge of the gnomon on the quadrant gives the local time. It was used in finding out the local time and the declination of the sun.

Sarba Yantra

Jai Prakash or Sarba Yantra is a hemisphere on the concave side of which are mapped out certain cordinates—that is altitude, azimuth declination, parallels and certain other lines. Cross wires were originally stretched across the hemisphere from north to south and east to west. The shadow of the intersection gave the position of the sun in the heavens. An iron rod is fixed vertically at the centre of the bowl. There are circles of the signs of the Zodiac by which the particular sign on the meridian is noted by the position of the shadow of the sun. For the facilities of observation two such hemispheres are constructed.

Ram Yantra

Ram Yantra consists of two cylinderical instruments having a pillar at the centre of each. The floor and the interior of the wall are graduated in scales for tangents of altitude and azimuthal observations. The floor is cut into 30 equal sectors. The graduated sectors are placed on pillars at height of about four feet. The central pillar is also graduated by vertical strips in width each. It was employed for finding out the position of the stars, and their altitude etc.

Misra Yantra

The Misra Yantra consists of three instruments in one.—(a) The Niyat Yantra occupies the middle position of the building. It consists of a gnomon with two graduated semi-circles inclined to the meridian of the place. On either side of the Niyat Yantra and attached to it is half an equitical dial, having on the west side another quadrant called (b) Agra Yantra or the instrument for finding out the amplitude. On the eastern wall is a graduated semi-circle called (c) Dakshino Vritti Yantra used for the measurement of the meridian altitudes.

Measuring Platform

The measuring platform is near the Samrat Yantra. It was also graduated but the lines have disappeared now. Originally the instruments were made of marble but the wear and tear of time had erased almost all the marks used in the astronomical measurements, and all the replacements and pointings have been done in cement and sand.

A study of Jai Singh's work, now in the Jaipur Library, impresses on the mind of the student the activities of a master mind who worked, struggled and, succeeded in the face of great difficulties.

Pupils and teaching staff of Balak Mandir (Children's Home School) at Dadar, which held its annual social gathering on last Sunday under the presidentship of Dr. Mangaldas Mehta.

DYING AUTHORESS'S LAST LOVE LETTER

To Husband In Next Room

A poetess lay dying. She knew it, and decided to write a last love-letter to her husband, to whom she had been married for more than twenty-seven years.

The poetess was Mrs. Charlotte Mansfield, author of sixteen books and famed for her travelling exploits. She died at her home in Tulse Hill, S.W., last month.

Here is part of the love letter, a moving document, many pages long.

It was dictated to Mrs. Mansfield's nurse, Miss Trusler, who cared for her devotedly during her last long illness:—

My dearest "Wladi"—

I wanted to write a letter full of thanks for all your love and kindness, but I feel that I have left it too late. I appreciate your day and night attention and devotion. It all proves that we have always been greater pals than most married people.

I can't say these things—the emotion is so bad for me—but I should like every one to know that such love is wonderful and everlasting—until after death. I cannot talk more. Nurse has set down what I am telling her.....

I want every one to know how I appreciate you; also I want to thank all my friends who have been so kind to me.

Lieut-Colonel W. R. Mansfield, to whom the letter was addressed—his wife was too weak to sign it—told a "Sunday Express" representative:

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Books & Their Writers

TWO NOVELS

THE EWING OMNIBUS. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. Oxford University Press.

Referring to that really delightful novel Dorothy Sayers' "Gandy Night" a reviewer remarked in the "Spectator" recently that it was a pity so much sensibility had been devoted to the writing of detective fiction. Reading "The Ewing Omnibus" one is tempted to make a similar observation about the authoress. Why should Mrs. Ewing have been allowed to write books which are ostensibly for children when the most intelligent child in creation cannot possibly be expected to recognise or appreciate the tender wistfulness of the style, the charm and delicacy of the prose and the sheer miracle of skill which brings to life Jackanapes, and the Grey Goose and Mrs. Over-the-ways and the General and Miss Jessamine and Lob Lie-by-the-fire? However much we may glorify the child—and this is certainly an age when he has come into his own—we feel that Mrs. Ewing seems to be wasted on Mum's "own darlingest pet."

The present omnibus contains eight stories of varied length out uniform simplicity and charm. Those of us who remember a child-hood flanked by Grimm and Lewis Carroll will respond with swift spontaneity to these tales. Those who have no such happy recollections have in store for themselves the discovery at a wonderful world. Every child and more properly every adult who follows the quest will be more than richly rewarded.

H. C. V.

"WHO KILLED GATTON?" By E. Charles Vivan. Ward, Lock and Co.

Re-encountering, as our school essays put it, "your favourite character in fiction" is certainly one of the major pleasures of life. Inspector Head who is not too clever to be lovable and human and who figured so brilliantly in that clever story "Accessory After" makes his re-appearance in "Who Killed Gatton" and solves a murder mystery with apparent ease. Gatton is found killed by the side of his aeroplane—a new thing in noiseless aircraft designed by a Pole working for Old England "his only love"—and the political motive of the crime is cleverly traced by Inspector Head. Two men "loyal in their fashion" are discovered to have been the murderers and meet with the usual end. This book is a sound investment for those interested in detective fiction!

H. C. V.

"YOUR BETTER SELF"

"YOUR BETTER SELF". By the Rev. W. H. Elliott. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 2s. 6d.

There are very few people alive to-day from whom any of us are prepared seriously at any rate to accept advice. There is a glorying in the modern world in one's own obvious shortcomings and any remedying of these defects is so glaringly not indicated that the path of the would-be preacher becomes very difficult indeed. But there are times when the very considerable flair our generation has developed for trivialities diminishes. When confronted with the genuine earnestness of a writer like Canon Elliott the inclination to greet everything with a supercilious sniff gives way to the more suitable desire to listen and learn.

"Your Better Self" is a reprint of articles contributed to the "Sunday Pictorial", dealing with such subjects as "Can you play second fiddle?" "What are the best things in life?", "Castles in the air", "Does Faith make any difference?" and they summarise the author's views on the bearing of Christianity on modern life. The different problems of everyday existence are dealt with in a simple, straightforward and extremely genuine manner which alone makes the book worth while to read and to possess. One encounters in Canon Elliot a serene and restful spirit, a kind and understanding friend, someone who because of his imaginative insight into human nature will endear himself to the most supercilious and sophisticated member of our race. A helpful book which makes a suitable gift for an "earnest" friend.

H. C. V.

SEX & MARRIAGE

(1) PARNYA PACHHI. By Bhanu P. Dave, published by the Navyuga Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot. Re. 1.

(2) PURVAJONA PAPE. By Gunvantray Acharya, published by himself. Re. 1|4|0.

The title of the first book means 'After Marriage' and it deals with sex problems. Ignorance of sex knowledge, both in man and woman, leads to unhappy results. What these are has been set out by the writer in the introductory chapter. It is written on the lines of such books now being written in English and aims at preventing social and domestic evils resulting from a taboo of the subject. Ideas are changing in the matter and many people advocate the importance of such knowledge, some through parents, some through teachers, some through books. Two chapters which related very closely the affairs of the bed-room have been omitted, as perhaps they would have done more harm than good.

The title of the second book means 'Through the Sins of the Elders' and contains nine very readable stories which point out the evils of various social customs prevalent amongst Gujarat Hindus in respect of arranging marriages without consulting the immediate parties (e.g., the very first story) and others. The evils are brought out vividly and the moral sought to be conveyed to the reader does get conveyed.

—K.

(Continued on page 16)

A Text-Book Of Political Science

"THE GROUND WORK OF POLITICAL SCIENCE". By P. C. Mukerjee. Bharat Publishing House, Calcutta.

This is a book meant essentially for the Indian University students of Political Science. It is written in the typical text book style with marginal notes, test questions, especially question papers from various universities. It makes a handy hand-book for a college student.

A great mass of information is compressed into this one volume. Almost every topic relating to political institutions is touched upon. The analytical tables showing classification of States, the different electoral systems, the form of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary in the modern constitutions are some special features that simplify and make the study easy and methodical. The author has done his best to set forth and define every institution and form, in a detached academical manner though he has not refrained from offering criticisms of his own. But they are done with a distinct view to maintain the strict "academical value" of the study course. For instance, in defining Imperialism he states opinions in its favour and then after remarking that though this system may have advantages, it has also its defects, he states his criticism. Though one does not want a text book to be propagandist, it is of little value if it has not scientifically analysed and rationalised views for the guidance of budding minds. Too long has the world been fed upon propagandist text books and the perversion of facts. Of course, to set forth truth is to bring taboo on the writing and those who want their books adopted for University course cannot afford to speak nothing but the truth.

The criticisms offered are too platitudinous and sound more like copy-book maxims. For instance—one of the arguments against socialism is that it will restrict individual freedom and deteriorate individual character. It is very obvious the author has not gone seriously into the implications of socialism. Too much is talked of this individual liberty but in reality under capitalism it has only meant the right of the minority to deprive the majority of all freedom, individual or otherwise. And as for character, if any doctrine calls for a high standard of character it is socialism. The other argument is that it is opposed to sound economic principles, because it would adjust the demand according to the directions of the State. This is a queer interpretation of socialism which aims at a rational regulation of demand and supply and eliminate waste. One presumes that a Socialistic State is not an eccentric child that demands and casts off goods to suit its whims and fancies but that there would be scientific basis for its regulation. Unregulated supply and unequal distribution has led to a chaos beyond repair, hence the need of a sounder and more reasonable system has become imperative.

The question of communalism and its political implications could have been dealt in a broader and more decisive way instead of summarily disposing it off by recommending joint electorates and reservation of seats. In preparing a text-book greater service can be done to the student community if a clearer analysis shorn of the old vague and often misleading sentiments, is made.

K.

"RISING MISTS"

RISING MISTS. By Valentine. Ward Lock and Co. Ltd., London.

Is the reformation of human being's who have strayed from the straight path possible?

Valentine in "Rising Mists" gives the answer. How one of the fundamental emotions—love—when it is genuine turns the life of Bubbles Livingstone, who all her adult life had acted as a decoy at the disreputable gambling house which her father kept at Grosvenor Square in the West End of London; and how Arthur Manbury, who among his other professions accepted his share of the illicit profits of the commission on the borrowings of the youth of the well-to-do families, who chanced to fall victims at the gaming house, turns a new leaf, is told in the course of the vivid story. Genuine and intense love for Tony Framton turns the current of the life of the former and an equally strong emotion, though much more subdued, transforms the latter into a helper, instead of a black-mailer (which he was suspected to be) of old Jasper Framton who in his turn is a businessman of sterling integrity and replaces the funds in the property of his late partner's daughter, his ward, suffering all privations for a number of years.

B. G. L.

LATE KING GEORGE

KING GEORGE V, by C. E. Carrington; Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d.

In his distinctive, simple yet telling style shorn of all technicalities, Carrington relates the story of the progress of England during the quarter century of King George's reign in this small pamphlet of 80 pages. He brings out clearly the role that the King played in the consolidation of the Empire, in solving the Irish problem, at Cabinet crises, during the war and in attempts for world economic understanding. It is, however, regrettable that India, which, in the words of the author, contains three-quarters of His Majesty's subjects should have been summarily dismissed in the book in half a dozen lines.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG

BHARATEEYA RASTRA DHWAJ, by Dr. N. S. Hardiker; Chitrashala Press, 2026 Sadashivpeth, Poona City, Annas Two.

This is the second edition of the Marathi pamphlet by Dr. Hardiker on India's National Flag, the first edition of which was brought out in December, 1930. The present edition is divided into two parts, the first one tracing the transformations of the National Flag, with a historic background of India's need for a 'Flag' in her fight for freedom, culminating in the popularisation of the Flag Salutation function; the second part gives details about the hoisting, dehoisting, salutation and other technics for a disciplined carrying out of the function; and the third part (appendix) gives the pertinent national songs sung on such occasions besides India's National Anthem, 'Vande Mataram'. The present edition contains two coloured plates showing the transformations of the Flag and a design of the Flag-base for use at Congress functions.

D. G. L.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectual Unrealities—Imported And Superimposed—Cheap Shibboleths—Curious Foreign Zeal—"Indian Academy Of Arts"—The Indian P. E. N.—Helpful Objectives—Progressive Plans—Of Selection, Not Collection—Of Radical, Not Retrospective Ideas.

Evidently, the author of the article in "The Times Literary Supplement" on modern literature in India is keen about Indian civilization, a vernacular Nobel Prize and an Indian Academy of Arts "not solely consisting of scholars, but including creative writers." This is not the first time the proposal has been offered to Indian intellectuals. Within the last decade or so there have been innumerable attempts, mostly from outside the world of Indian intellectuals, to attract Indian attention to similar proposals. E. Thompson, I. Chapman, Dr. James H. Cousins, Drs. Kalidas Nag and Guha Thakurta have been on different occasions and differently smitten with the idea. Only, they did not seem to be as casually fastidious and sweeping as the author of the article in "The Times Literary Supplement."

Antiquarian Romance

His language is more than enough evidence not only of his distance from the live literature of the country but of the mental outlook that has not yet outgrown the antiquarian romance about India as well.

It is strange that it should have aroused enthusiastic attention of "The Times of India" which, rightly, adopted a cautiously healthy attitude when a similar proposal emanated from Dr. Kalidas Nag. "The Times of India" pleaded, at the time, for the "natural channel of national self-expression." It called for a "true sense of values." It distinguished, rightly again, vague and spasmodic inspiration of eminent Indian men of letters from national self-expression.

Intellectual Unrealities

That was less than a year ago. Its present sympathy for the vernacular Nobel Prize suggested by the London "Times" and its reference to the "Galiara" prize and omission of all reference to the Gaekwad prize for Marathi and Gujarati literature appear to bring the journal to the realm of intellectual unrealities in India which so persistently distract and crowd out the "true sense of values."

Cheap Profanity

If we could recall Shelley we would understand that there are human activities, ideas, conceptions and values that cannot bear cheapening and ought not to be cheapened. Shelley refrained from profaning one word that was too often profaned. Is it not time that we refrained from profaning ideas that have been too often profaned? To those who prefer their attachment to the historic function of the Nobel Prize to the far urgent and stark intellectual necessities of present-day modern life, the profanity would, certainly, be a desperate token. To those whose intellectual vision is not thus restricted, however, the fondness for vernacular versions of the Nobel Prize must strike as a morbid intellectual manifestation, of the craving for cheap imitation and tinsel shibboleths.

Not Axiomatic

"The Indian P. E. N." thinks that these proposals from the "London Times" are in line with the very effort the P.E.N. is making." Perhaps, they are. It believes also that the vernacular version of the Nobel Prize "would further vastly its object of making vernacular literatures known outside their areas." It is essential to point out that this is far from being axiomatic. The P. E. N. has been ever since the return of Mme. Sophia Wadia—its founder and Editor—from Europe shown encouraging signs of active interest in vernacular literature, signs that were not manifest before. It is, therefore, only right and legitimate to conclude that the P. E. N. in India has benefited by her visit and the fresh outlook she brought from the International Congress in Spain. If that is so, it is singularly premature, if not entirely inadvisable, for the P. E. N. here, to offer its support to the comprehensive suggestions emanating from London. The P. E. N. is doing helpful and tangibly valuable work by the series of lectures on the literature revealed by the modern languages of India.

Sixteen years old Welsh boy, Emrys Wray and thirteen years old girl Joyce Stillwell rescued from obscurity by their voice. Mr. Rex Rogers has placed them for training with the famous W. A. Gardener. Soon they will emerge for music that will not die out in the streets.

Build Up Consciousness

It is, undoubtedly, helping to build up thus a consciousness in the literary world of responsibilities that transcend provincial considerations. If it could, gradually, establish the consciousness as an indispensable necessity for the aspiring man or woman of letters in every province it would have taken the first honest step forward for the "world standing of Indian literature" and for its claim to belong to the "literary family of nations." But the foisting of cheap imitations, the vernacular versions of Nobel and Hawthorn Prizes could only lead to the perpetuation of false values, so crudely transparent in the abstract distractions which are a vogue with the noisy majority of intellectual India.

Indispensable Sanction And Environment

The establishment of the proposed Indian Academy of Arts must need wait not "only upon the arousing of public opinion and the initiation of the necessary effort by a few of India's distinguished men"—as the journal would believe—but by day-to-day, co-ordination of creative effort and the encouragement of the younger and hitherto undistinguished artists, writers and authors who lack in India the congenial intellectual, literary and cultural environment which is at the present non-existent in India and which the Nobel and Hawthorn Prizes in Europe imply.

Suicidal Process

The vernacular imitations of such prizes would not merely be the reversal of the intellectual process, the European results superimposed upon India as its origin, cause and inspiration, but it would be in more sense than one a suicidal process.

National Disease

It is a human and pardonable weakness for aspiring intellectuals to be something big and to have the sonorous dream of world-wide reputation. But the weakness could not be its justification and when the imitative faculty deteriorates as it often does, as the sole justification of national endeavour it becomes a national disease.

Its Decisions

The P. E. N. in India has been, as I said, doing valuable work. It is soon meeting to decide its annual work and, I hope, some planned schedule of practical intellectual assistance. That is, precisely, the reason why I think it is necessary as it is opportune to sound the friendly note of warning. I am looking forward with intense interest not less to its decisions for the coming year than to its dispassionate review of intellectual and cultural activities of the last year.

Outstanding Inspiration

For, I think the moment has arrived when it should be recognised that younger India demands that something of the vitality of the present intellectual urge which seeks adjustment with the spirit of the age, which seeks and faces bravely the stark realities of life must be its outstanding inspiration. One of the most significant, one of the healthiest, hopeful tokens of the times is the determination of men of art and letters and of science as well to make of their vocation the medium for shaping the present and the future.

The New Determination

This positive, this definitely, creative urge was the one distinctly dominant note of recent International Congresses of writers as Mme. Sophia Wadia must have found at the Congress she visited everywhere from America, Spain, Paris, to Russia and even England. No self-respecting intellectual in India can rest satisfied with the mere collection of reviews of achievement in vernacular literatures.

Sole Justification

The unbiased estimate of specific intellectual tendencies other than those implied in fame or popularity is now the indispensable task of bodies like the P. E. N. in India. Finally, it must be, as I have mentioned, radical not merely retrospective, as it tends to be. It is possible to imagine better than the best we know. The task of the creative artist is to make it possible. That is the sole condition, justification and function of the writer as well—of the P. E. N. in India. Its existence must be directive, not merely one of blessing for achieved glories.

Is The World Getting Smaller?

Though Reduced To A Speck Of Dirt Our Vision Is Widening

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

Is the world getting smaller? We are often told that it is, in spite of the discoveries of America and Australia and all the islands round about, named after the Saints by religious pirates—St. Vincent, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Christopher, with other more islands named by honest Anglo-Saxons like Admiralty Islands, names reminiscent of music hall rather than the opera or the Calendar of Saints. They are not ashamed of New Delhi, New Guinea, New Britain, Newcastle—hardy pirates with no Social Snobbery, obviously not. We have the world-map before us, far more correct than that of Strabo, with all the said islands, where our European friends have gone for commercial purposes, and stayed, sighing for Home, Sweet Home, but never really going—Islands of the Pacific, which give us songs and lilting melodies and of the Atlantic, full of oil. These islands jutted out of the seas for the overflowing population and manufactured goods of England, for Hitler, Mussolini, for the millionaire kings of America. St. Helena and Santa Cruz, one in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific, are a criticism of European Colonial adventure. Santa Cruz is underlined British, like the Suburb of that name with its British Camp, not far from Bombay. That lonely island is a symbol of crucifixion in the vast cool silence of the Pacific, with the robbers round about, crucifixion of dark brown men who give the world copra, melodies, sugar-cane and cruise-stories. The man who baptised it Santa Cruz, gave it a symbol name for all the blood-curdling tale of European exploitation in those regions.

The Bond Of Cotton

The question before us is, whether the world in spite of the additions of islands and continents, has gone smaller, as so many people tell us these days. Of course, you can speak from Bombay to Valparaiso, or can ultimately import the activities of cotton merchants in America into your family budgets by indulging in cotton cables. Something happens in New York, or in the cerebellums of Americans, and our Fernandez of Marine Lines, Ahmad of Cheera Bazaar, and Dhondu, late of Ratnagiri, now a labourer in one of the Parel Mills, are financially affected. If Mr. Babbit has gone out of his way and speculated in cotton, he will buy a new battery for his car, a new tap for his bath; the aforesaid Dhondu will go to the Dadar Bar, Ahmad will go to see his favourite actress, Fernandez, I am sure, will be none the worse for a peg or two from one of the shops near his club, Latin Fernandez, brother of his musical namesake in Santa Cruz, lying in the heart of the Pacific, near Solomon Islands, named after the wisest king of the Jews.

The radio has turned the world very small indeed. It annihilates the oceans, brings Challapin, Curci, into our rooms. Argentine is heard in Delhi. This tale of contraction is an old story, it has brought the distant world just under our nose. You can almost carress. Tokio, you can hear Lanka from Nasik and feel it on your doorstep and yet somehow we feel, as if that coil and battery and polished wood lacks the human touch. Every human invention has its limitations, and so has the radio set in your room. Has it annihilated distance? Probably it has, if that exquisite or ugly set in your room can replace human personality. As long as you shut your eyes and hear, you genuinely experience the illusion, but something snaps as soon as you open your eyes.

We are in telephonic, telegraphic touch with humanity, we see distant lands on our screens, the theatrelands, of London, Paris, New York, and all the great stars of the world we hear, laughing, weeping, loving as the trailers say.

Miracle Of The Newsprint

The morning newspaper tells all the great events of yesterday; these are modern miracles, happening in modern flats. We are getting accustomed to listening to Moscow or Paris, to speedy travelling, to beautiful buses, luxuries unknown to Darius, Alexander or the great Harsha. One wonders if Caesar and Marcella of Hollywood have more amenities of life than the originals whose part they play. Before modern miracles of organisation like "Normandie," all the glories of the ancient world pale into insignificance. The ships of Phoenicia, or the flotilla of Xerxes, or of Carthage or Rome or Greece, seem primitive toys. If you sit on a table in Cafe de la Paix, all the races pass by you, flux of men who have come to Paris on a pilgrimage. Great ships have brought them over the seas and are waiting for them in the harbours in mist and snow to take them back to their homes. Marco Polo, Fa-Hien, Magastanes, were among the few who travelled in the old days. Very few probably left their own village, except perhaps on pilgrimages. The country seemed big, far and wide. Their vocabulary and vision must have been limited, their interests few. Alexandar's invasion did not startle the Mauryas, they were too far, too big. The morning newspaper, did not exist.

The New Era Of Speed

India is really a sub-continent, but the vast majority must have had a rural imagination. The world did not poach into your privacy, the village gave you the content of your life experience. They walked or travelled by the bullock cart in intimate contact with soil and scenery, and felt the pulse of nature, and the beauty of God. Today, we go through life with a different time-beat. Our sense of space is changed, the infinite is plumbed, measured by light which travels faster than the arrows of Medes or Persians. The planet on which we live may have become a speck of dirt, but we are getting into wider visions. Modern science need not land us into crude irreverence, or adolescent negation of what may not be put to the test of the laboratory. We are on a planet moving at a pace undreamt of by the ancient world. Speed is in the universe, and we hear of gigantic orbs of light burning now for millions of years, moving in lonely grandeur through space, to some destined end. Some are millions of light years away from us. Imagination falls prostrate before these universes in which our earth moves, with its thousand tragedies and its Mussolini—Superman who wants to "civilize" the dark races. The gentle stars shine softly on that little island in the Pacific called Santa Cruz.

A DAY IN THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 5)

Civil War, were disarmed in every respect and form the "suffering unemployed" of Soviet land.

The picturesqueness of the Soviet Parliament lies in its naturalness and calmness. The USSR is a conglomeration of a vast number of nationalities which include everything from the Turkomans of Central Asia to the Tunguse of the Arctic. These come to the CEC in their capacities of deputies wearing their picturesque national dress and armament, thus forming a unique pageant of indescribable beauty and splendour. The exoticness of the scene is doubled, because of the fact that over one-third of the deputies come from the ranks of the "weaker sex" of all nationalities.

Procedure At Sessions

The session of the Parliament usually begins with a report of the Premier of the Soviet Government, called in Russan "Pred Sovnarkom", or chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars. He makes a report on the Home and Foreign policies of the government and reviews the government's activities during the past year. Besides the Premier, other Commissars also make reports, particularly the Commissar for Finance, who makes a report on the fulfillment of the budget for the year under review and brings before the house the estimated budget for the following year.

After each report is made, it is debated by the deputies, the workers, peasants, and Red Armymen. The debates are carried on either in a joint session, or the deputies are divided into two councils, (1) the Council of Unions and the (2) Council of Nationalities. After several days of debate the due report is voted for in the same manner as described above, and a resolution adopted towards the end approving the report unanimously. There has very seldom been cases of amendments to the report.

Towards the end of the session a new Presidium of the CEC is elected, which in turn elects a new government. With rare exceptions the old government is re-elected by the new CEC. The session of the CEC is generally closed with the singing of the Soviet Anthemn "The Internationale", and shouts of hurrah for Comrade Stalin, the Leader of the World Proletariat.

This Year's Unique Session

The present session of the CEC which has just come to a close, was an unique session and differed tremendously from all previous ones. The deputies looked far better in their appearance and were contented and satisfied with the achievements their country has made during the past year. This was obvious by their speeches during the debates, and by their repeated ovations for Stalin and other Communist leaders as they appeared during the sessions. Conditions in the USSR are rapidly changing for the better. In this connection, many changes have brought in the present system of government, which a few years ago would have seemed impossible. It is, therefore, quite likely that, under the light of present conditions, the Soviet CEC may develope into a body very similar to the British or French Parliament.

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GILGIT: INDIA'S NEW FRONTIER

Britain Takes Over Defence Of This Most Mountainous Region Of Himalayas Which Is Part Of Kashmir State

The "Frontier" of India to the average Britisher brings up visions of Afridis, Wazirs, Swatis or Biloch. He is apt to forget that India has other neighbours than Afghanistan. Peshawar and Quetta are not the only Frontier towns.

Srinagar is as much on the Frontier, though more distant from it, as either of the two famous cantonments. It is the capital of the State of Kashmir.

This territory is bounded, roughly, on the west by the North-West Frontier Province, on the south by the Punjab, on the east by Tibet, on the north by Turkestan, and on the north-west by Chitral which is a military and political outpost.

The Kashmir known to the casual tourist and to the British officer, and his "memsahib", on leave, consists of Srinagar, Gulmarg and the lakes on which the mallard breeds. Some shoot in the "valleys" and to these Ladakh and other places in the high mountains are not unknown.

Srinagar, the city of Sri or Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, with its quaint houses and none too salubrious canals is the Venice of India. Gulmarg is the Mecca of golfers. Kashmir has no rival for beauty of mountain, plain, lake, river or forest. It is the Pearl of the World.

A Dual Government

One of the north-western Wazarats, or districts of Kashmir is Gilgit, whose territory stretches south to Astor and the northern slopes of the Burzil. Thence the boundary follows the Astor river until it reaches the Indus. It then runs north along this mighty river to Bunji. "It was once a flourishing tract, but has never recovered from the great flood of 1841, when the Indus was blocked by a landslip below the Hattu Pir, and the valley was turned into a lake."

From Srinagar to Gilgit via Bandipura is 228 miles. The journey between these two places was, forty-five years or so ago, aptly compared to a journey to Siberia. Now a fine road runs where a track previously existed.

It is a part of this country that the British Raj is about to defend and rule for His Highness the Maharaja Hari Singh. Probably, before this article appears in print, the trans-Indus portion of the Gilgit district now governed by one of the wazirs of His Highness, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the British Government of India, but the Maharaja will retain suzerainty over the entire cis-Indus territory. "A public announcement of the significance and practical details of the military and civil organisation . . . . must await ratification of the treaty between His Majesty's Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir."—('The Times'.)

Mighty Mountain Peaks

Gilgit is in the most mountainous region of the Himalaya, and beyond lies Soviet Turkestan. Within some sixty-five miles of Gilgit rise thirty-one mighty peaks. There are eleven from 18,000 to 20,000 feet high; seven from 20,000 to 22,000; six from 22,000 to 24,000 feet; and eight between 24,000 and 26,000 feet.

On the lower ranges, amid ordinary and edible pines, cedars, silver birches, pencil cedars sometimes thirty feet in girth, tamarisks, firs, junipers and other trees are ibex and markhor, the wild goat, wild sheep, and their common enemy the white snow-leopard or ounce, and occasionally the wild dog. Red bear, snow-cock and grey partridge together with migratory geese, duck and quail abound.

In general the upper limit of vegetation in the neighbourhood of Gilgit is about 16,000 feet. At higher altitudes there is nothing but a few lichens. The rainfall is very light. The climate is bracing, healthy, and dry and at Gilgit rarely very cold. Snow lies for a very short time—a few hours only. The summer, because of heat-radiation from the rocks of the mountains, is hot, but not unpleasant.

Gilgit lies about twenty-four miles from the Indus, and contains many fertile fields which are irrigated.

Only a portion of the river Gilgit, a tributary of the Indus, lies within the political boundaries. There is an intervening breadth of ranges full of glaciers and ice-fields, and divided up into narrow, sterile valleys, each from a hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in width. This mountainous country separates Gilgit from the Chinese frontier beyond the Mustagh and the Karakoram.

The Gilgit borderland includes Kanjut or Hunza and Ladakh.

Beyond the sources of the Yasin and Ghazar (the two most westerly tributaries of the Gilgit river) and to the north-west, lies the deep valley of the Yarkhun or Chitral.

Gilgit is a pretty little station about 5,000 feet above sea-level. It includes a Residency and a few houses for the staff, barracks and a hospital. It is the headquarters of the representative of the British Indian Government—a political agent. He is directly responsible to the Government of India for the political administration of the outlying districts or petty states such as Hunza, Nagar, Ashkuman, Yasin, Ghizar and the small republic of Chilas beyond the head of the Kagan valley. These petty states acknowledge the over lordship of Kashmir to which they pay tribute in gold or kind.

The Dards

In this land are many mixed races who speak different languages, all classed together under the designation of Dardic. The Dard language is, however, not known beyond Kohistan. Dardic includes Kashmiri which is the only literary one of the group. Dardic possesses "almost unaltered and in common use, words which in India are seldom found except in Vedic Sanskrit."

Herodotus mentions the Dadikai who are the Dards. He gave an account of the ants who throw up gold-dust. This subsequently became a well-known "fact" in the ancient classical conception of India. "The facts on which the account was based seem now fairly clear. Gold-dust was actually brought as tribute by the tribes of Dardistan and was called by the Indians "pipilaka" 'ant-gold'. When Herodotus says that the ants were the size of dog and fiercely attacked anyone carrying off the gold, it has been plausibly suggested that the account was derived from people who had been chased by the formidable dogs kept by the native miners."—(Grierson').

Routes

The oldest recorded route to Chitral from Gilgit is that which passes across the Shandur range (12,250 feet). It is now the high road between these two places. Passages northwards are afforded by the Yasin and Ashkuman streams and by the collection of waters in the Hunza and Nagar basins. The first mentioned stream affords picturesque cultivated scenery and at its head is a grand group of glaciers, one of which leads up to the Darkat Pass. The Ashkuman rises in the Karumbar Lake. The upper part of this valley is also glacier filled. The route is both uncertain and difficult. The Hunza and Nagar basins contain a system of glaciers so gigantic that they are "probably unrivalled in any part of the world". These routes all contain a pass or several passes. Thus the Yasin valley has the Darkot Pass, the Ashkuman, the Gazar and Kohra Bohrt passes the Hunza, the Kilik and Mintaka passes. The passes are all about the same height—about 15,000 feet. All can be traversed at certain seasons of the year, but all are more or less dangerous.

The routes from India to Gilgit are by way of Kashmir and by way of the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province. The former route is over the Tragbal and Burzil passes and over the suspension bridge at Bunji, a few miles above the Gilgit river's junction with the Indus.

The Hazara or Abbottabad route is up the lovely Kagan valley and over the Babusar pass (13,000 feet) to Chilas (4,150 feet) on the Indus, some fifty miles below Bunji. This route is more direct, but there is "an intervening strip of absolutely independent territory . . . . . which includes the hills bordering the road from the Babusar pass to Chilas," and this renders it a rather dangerous road without an efficient escort.

The ancient name of Gilgit was Sargin. Later it became known as Gilit. This was corrupted by the Sikhs and Dogras into Gilgit. It is now locally known as Sargin Gilit or merely Gilit.

The majority of Chitralis speak Khowar. Between the Chitralis and the Indus are the Dards of Dardistan. They are chiefly Yeshkuns and Shins.

It appears probable that the Yeshkuns and subsequently the Shins came from the Indus valley, moving up in successive waves of conquest. The Shins, so dominant in Gilit, are of Hindu origin.

An Archaic Language

The sixty odd thousand people are mostly now Mahomedans of the Shiah persuasion, though previously and not so long ago they were nature worshippers. They are not fanatical and as the foremost race is that of the Shins the Shina language is universally spoken.

This is one of the Pisacha languages. It is an archaic Aryan group intermediate between the Iranian and the Sanskritic. The Dards are an Aryan race. In Baltistan colonies of Dards are also found. There they are known as Brokpas or 'Highlanders'.

"Although of Aryan origin their language cannot be classed as either Indian or Iranian, having issued from the parent stock after the former branch had emigrated towards the Kabul Valley, but before the typical characteristics of Iranian speech had become fully developed"—('Grierson'). The old Sanskrit authors called them 'Daradas', "and they are the 'Derdai' of Megasthenes and Strabo, the Daradrai or Ptolemy, and the Dardae of Pliny and Nonnus"—('Grierson'). The Brokpas are polyandrists. Among the purer Shins the marriage of first cousins is held to be incestuous. A Dard will often have two sisters as his wives.

Vivid Picture By Chinese Pilgrims

Fa-hien in 400 B.C. and Huen Tsang some two and a half centuries later, the former from the

(Continued on page 39)

Free! Free!!
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LOVE LYRICS: An Ancient Anthology

(By M. A. Venkata Rao)

Nearly two thousand years ago, Salivahana, a great King of the Deccan, was in his private pleasure garden engaged in Jala Krida (water-sport) with the ladies of his harem. The girl on whom he was throwing water at the moment suddenly begged, "Please don't throw water for a moment." The words in Sanskrit are also capable of bearing another meaning. "Please bring sweets." The King gave an order accordingly. The whole bevy burst into laughter. The poor King was covered with shame at his own stupidity and made a great resolve to acquire learning.

The "Gathasaptasati," a Prakrit anthology of love lyrics famous in Sanskrit literature, goes back to him as its collector. The collection includes some of his own poems.

Prakrit was the language of the people in ancient India. Some Prakrit lyrics give arresting glimpses into the inner life of the people. They are wonderful vignettes, etching in swift strokes many a mood of the human heart. They often call up whole situations with a single word. They illustrate perfectly the Tennysonian line about Virgil, "All the charm of all the muses often flowering in a lonely word."

Here are some samples in paraphrase:

THE NEWLY WED

1. The young husband is propitiating his beloved, who is in a tiff:

The anger that did not melt at the prostrate body of her beloved
Vanished in a burst of laughter when their little boy entered
And climbed on to his father's back for a ride.

2. Love's fruition can hardly be presented more tersely and objectively than in the following:

She holds up a berry for his inspection.
It bears the indent of the first teeth
Of their little one.
An excellent subject for the brush.

3. A girl in love sends her friend to the man. The friend looks with appreciation at his splendid figure. What deft combination is here of compliment to the man and suggestion of the depth of love her friend bears towards him!

It is truly said that love seeks its own kind.
I need tell you nothing of her.
Even death for your sake would not be amiss.

4. Here are couple of charming domestic pictures:

Seeing her absorbed in the kitchen
All unconscious of the smudge on her face,
He stands at the threshold and exclaims,
"Now truly does your face resemble the moon!"

5. She is coaxing the fire in the oven. The fire is slow in coming The lover peeps in and says:

O expert in fire-making!
How can you expect the fire to emerge?
For if he does, will he not deprive himself
Of the caress of your sweet-scented breath?

6. Here is an intimate scene:

She gently imprints a kiss on her lover
Who is shamming sleep.
But is clasped and smothered with kisses
Before she recovers from the thrill of shame.

LOVERS' QUARRELS

7. A gentle picture of lovers' quarrel:

In anger, they feign sleep
Motionless, with bated breath.
Neither yields in self-respect.
But both strain their ears.
For the slightest sign from the other.
Who will win?

8. Their difference acquires a deeper hue in—

He has given offence.
She has turned to the wall.
He is in despair and sighs hotly.
"You have burnt my heart;
Must you burn my back too?"

9. Some of the most appealing are concerned with the paths of separation. He is setting out on a journey:

The fawn gets across his steps again and again.
Whom should he console—the fawn
Or the pair of tearful eyes that stare at him.
From the door frame?

10. The witchery of moonlight intensifies the longing for the absent lover:

O resplendent mark on the forehead of night!
Crest of heaven, compact of divine sweetness,
Touch me with the very rays wherewith you caress
My beloved far away.

11. The sorrow that too often dogs the steps of love is depicted with infinite tenderness and delicacy. He is setting out on a long journey:

She hurries out and flits from neighbour to neighbour
With the poignant inquiry,
"How do you sustain life when the beloved goes away?"

12. She is stunned by betrayal. The friend gently says:

Why do you weep with face like the faded moon?
Know you not the course of love is always crooked
Even as the twisted melon Creeper?

The creepers of the melon variety are remarkable for their extreme crookedness. The wordless sorrow leaps to perfect embodiment in the image of a tender innocent but infinitely serpentine creeper.

PATCHED-UP LOVE

13. Here is a stab of irony brought on by negligent blunder. He addresses her with the wrong name and gets the following reply:

The world is full of people
Whose lips belie their thoughts
But your sincerity is indeed charming!

14. What of "patched-up love"?

After direct proof of infidelity.
Even if love is sought to be revived.
It becomes insipid like the taste
Of boiled water cooled for drinking!

15. The lover has neglected her, but returns on hearing of her serious illness. In reply she addresses the fever:

I am, indeed obliged to you, O fever,
People who enqire after one's welfare are so rare,
But you have brought him from afar.
I am satisfied even if you should take away my life.

16. How many women are prepared to give this challenge?

Very well, you may go freely.
How can you understand the temper of my love.
If you do not know others?

17. Or consider the paths of this utterance:

Whoever has not, at night half waking.
Stretched the hand across the bed
Only to find it empty
Cannot understand my agony!

LOVE IN THE COTTAGE

18. Here is love in the cottage, strong and true:

A hunter's wife is returning from a visit to her mother
To her cottage on the skirts of the Vindhya mountains.
She sees marks of an elephant
On the tree beside the door
And faints in fear.
If her husband alive would wild beasts dare pass so near their home?

19. Whom do women love? This is a question more often asked than answered. Here is one answer:

Those who conceal their mastership,
Who act like perfect slaves when their loved ones
Are angry—It is such that women love!
The rest are only masters, not lovers.

20. Caste comes in occasionally for consideration. Here is an apostrophe:

Salutations to thee, O Caste!
You bring a double burden of sorrow,
Separation of the loving
And union of the non-loving.

These lyrics are etirely free from sophistication. They are fresh as the flowers of dawn. They reveal often a penetrating insight. They tell of a time when the current of life ran deep and strong in India. The reputation they have enjoyed these two thousand years is no more than deserved. In the words of the anthology itself:

Prakrit poetry is the wine of immortality.
Whoever proposes to think of the ways of love
Without studying it.
Ought to be ashamed of himself.

—"The Indian P. E. N."

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"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Y42: A Bullock Cart Adventure

(Continued from page 1)

make out the receipt."

It was done.

I was now the owner of a cart Y No. 42 and a bull. Buster and I, a depressed looking pair, watched Florrie. She was already feeding the bull. Suddenly she threw up her head and a demon of mischief danced in her green eyes. She gave a melodious but unladylike yell of joy.

"He's Buster," she chortled, tapping the bull, "so that we shall always remember our friend and his great kindness to us"

"Oh madam! Forty-six rupees! Poor Mr. Roseberry! Oh madam!" confused, delighted, distressed, overcome, Buster beat a retreat.

"Look here, Girlie," I said hesitatingly swallowing a peculiar lump in my throat, "these four rupees remain between us and starvation."

"That's fine!" said she.

I tried to impress it on her. We were going out into the world almost penniless The risk—the responsibility—Heavens above! A wave of panic swept over me. She must have sensed it. She linked her arm in mine. "Lets have Faith, old dear," she said soberly.

Chapter III.

WE TAKE TO THE ROAD

Before dawn on April 18th, 1934, a sober and silent procession passed through the sleeping streets of Hubli.

Buster Keaton, our friend to the last, swinging a hurricane lantern in his hand, led the way to the high road. He walked three miles to assure himself that we would be all right. Then, as the first streaks of dawn appeared, he bade us God-speed, with tears in his eyes, and left us.

Speaking truthfully, after he left us, both Florrie and I felt "hollow"—terribly lonely and somehow "lost."

I sat behind the sturdy "Buster" my bull in our not too new top-hampered bullock cart and Florrie sat beside me.

We were on the open road that stretched away into the distance, like the proverbial ribbon. We had hundreds, nay thousands of miles before us, and we meant to go on just as long as we could.

It seemed to me that we rode straight into the rising sun. What a wonderful dawn! In the silence that reigned, comfort crept into my soul.

As I sit in the Rest House at Bargi, nineteen miles from Jubbulpore, and three thousand eight hundred miles of road traversed, the picture of that memorable dawn stands clear before me.

"The Lord is my shepherd I shall not want," I quoted softly.

Florrie bent against my shoulder and began to sing softly "Abide with Me." After a moment I joined in, singing seconds. We sang "Lead Kindly Light" too.

As the sun came over the rim of the horizon I said. "God be with us now and for ever more" and Florrie sighed "Amen."

We fell silent; but it was the silence of peace and strength and not of fear.

I looked back into the cart. All we possessed in the world was there—a few clothes in a bundle, some utensils and food stuffs, a hatchet, a bucket, ropes, a camera and a packet of a dozen of our word-building boxes.

"All ours," I said cheerfully, jerking my head over my shoulder, to indicate the contents of the cart. "Good enough," sighed Florrie contentedly.

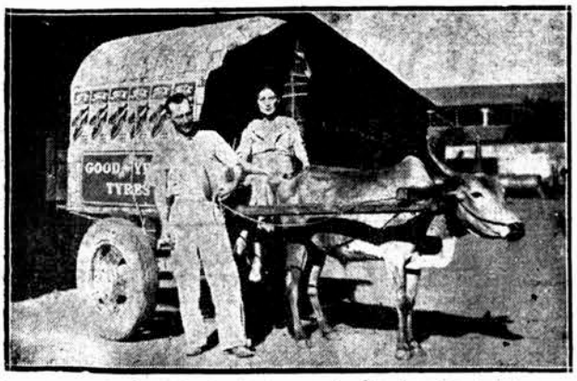
I brought out the odd coins that made up our finances and looked at them speculating how far they'd go.

"Who cares?" laughed Florrie, reading my thoughts "Not we. We are on the open road."

I grinned back at her, and pocketed the coins and broke into song.

"When you're jog jog joggin' along the highroad,
With your luck all upside down,
Well, you don't much care if you're on the right road,
When you're bound for nowhere Town,
I'm just as happy in the by ways,
My ways wheresoever I may be,
For there's no friend waiting along the highways,
For a vagabond like me."

We sang lustily and in unison, as "Buster" plodded along, heading for Haveri.



Mr. and Mrs. Cyril A. Roseborough with their bullock-cart in which they travelled all over India.

Chapter IV.

OUR FIRST TEN DAYS

Haveri came in sight I parked "Buster" and the cart under a shady tree, left Florrie to her "Housekeeping" and set off in high hopes of some business at the local school.

A closed up, silent building awaited me. It was summer holidays and the head master was out of town.

Bitterly disappointed I returned to Florrie and broke the news.

"Well, we must just move on," she said.

"But we'll eat and rest first."

Trying to keep up our spirits, we set out an hour or so later.

Motibenur, a village which lay on our route, netted us a little profit. I sold some pencils, nibs etc, as well as our word-building boxes to a school there.

That cheered us on our way, and gave us the encouragement we sadly needed, for our few coins were diminishing rapidly.

A week after leaving Hubli we got to the Mysore frontier town of Harihar.

Here, our finances were heavily taxed. We had to pay four annas toll at the toll gate on the British side before crossing the bridge over the Thungabudra River. On crossing the bridge into Mysore State we were tolled another eight annas for the bridge and four annas for the town. That took one third of our capital!

We went to the Traveller's Bungalow, which is on a steep hill near by, and rested. I was tired and dispirited, but tried to put on a brave front to Florrie. I didn't deceive her, however.

"Buck up, my dear," she said encouragingly, "I know we've had no luck, but we have only just started out." We've such a long way to go that there is plenty of time for a lucky break to come round the next bend!"

So off I went to the school. It was closed and I was directed to the head-master's house.

Many a so-called "gentleman" could take tips in courtesy from the elderly Brahmin who received me.

"I am not empowered to make any purchases for the school, without the sanction of the District Chitaldroog," Officer who is at Chitaldroog," he said. "I am sorry. I would however, like a box of your word-building for my children."

That at least left us where we had been financially, before we crossed the Frontier. It had covered our tolls.

I returned to the Bungalow to find the Circle Inspector of Police and other police officials there, as there was to be a festival the following day.

The Circle Inspector chatted with us, and hearing we had had to give up our show, he made a suggestion.

"I know the very thing for you," he said, "There is a cinema at Davangere. You might give a turn there. I'm going back this evening and will see if the proprietor can give you a booking."

This cheered us no end and thanking him for his kind interest we set off for Davangere. We were tired when we arrived there the next evening, but depositing our things at the Traveller's Bungalow we lost no time in interviewing the Cinema Proprietor.

It was not till 7-30 p.m. that we returned to the Bungalow for rest and food. But what a joyful pair we were! We had a two days' booking at ten rupees a day and five rupees paid in advance. For the moment we were well provided for.

"God bless the Circle Inspector for a kind act to two 'strays,'" said Florrie, as we turned in. And "Amen" I said fervently.

(To be Continued on Sunday Next.)

DON'T BE A WRECK. HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Rs. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay 2.

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About Studios And Stars

PRABHAT STARTS FOR MARINE LOCATIONS

Social Problem Drama

'Rajput Ramani'—is released in the North. It possesses the qualities of a first-rate picture. As expected Mr. Dhaibar has shown his skill in direction. Nalini Tarkhad, Shanta Apte, Mr. Phatak, and Kelkar have enhanced the beauty of the picture. A new attempt made in the direction of background music deserves special mention. Background effects with the help of bells are used to express the desired atmosphere. It is altogether a new thing in an Indian picture.

The shooting of Mr. Shantaram's new production is in rapid progress. The interior scenes have been finished and the Company will start for Bombay this week for outdoor scenes which are to be shot at sea.

A story psychologically developed, full of spectacle, action and romantic touches; a cast combining stars of repute like Mrs. Durga Khote, Mr. Chandramohan, Shanta Apte, Vasanti, and K. Narayan Kale; and display of new technique and camera-craft, an imaginative and able direction all these factors will turn out this picture for Prabhat's ambitious release. The title of this picture is not declared as it is not as yet settled.

Preparations of two more pictures are going on. Mr. K. Narayan Kale is handling a theme which will provide something original. The story having a novel atmosphere depicts a social problem. The rehearsals of this picture will be started within a very short period.

Messrs Damle and Fattelal are going to direct jointly their first Marathi talkie based on the life of a famous Maharastriya saint 'Tukaram'. The story and dialogues of 'Tukaram' have come from the pen of Mr. 'Shivram'.

CLARK GABLE WANTS

Every Man To Have Hobby

Clark Gable believes every man should have a hobby.

"I have a couple of my own—hunting and fishing which take my thoughts away from pictures at seasonal intervals", he will tell you.

Recently, he ran down to Mexico on a fishing and hunting trip.

"I can't help whooping and hollering when a fish leaps out of a stream at the end of my line, and my aiming eye always sparkles like a diamond when the sights of my rifle draw a bead on a bear or mountain lion—but I can't see a deer die."

Favourite exercise?

"Stretching my imagination" (answered with a laugh!)

Any other diversions?

"There was a time when I played in the school band but I gave it up to become an actor."

How about dislikes?

"I hate wing collars, and parties where people talk themselves to death without saying anything."

His most difficult job?

"When I talked salary to a man who refused to give me a day's work as an 'extra' player."

Any traits?

"Yes, a few. The smell of cooking tomatoes makes me homesick for the green pastures of Ohio.

"I'm a poor bridge player. I don't believe in 'hunches' because I followed several of them and they 'back-fired' on me.

"I'm yearning for a 'plane trip across the Pacific in the China Clipper."

INDO CHINA FILM IN "ANGKOR"

At The Capitol

In the dense jungles of French Indo-China, 300 miles from the doorstep of the world, is one of the most baffling mysteries of man's making. For here lies Angkor, with its magnificent ruins of shrines that have their origin in a culture tracing back a thousand years. That culture passed away; and the dust of those responsible for it has long mingled in the ruins; and now for centuries the forests of banyan and bamboo have grown rank in the streets of a metropolis that once counted a million inhabitants. It was two generations ago that a French naturalist penetrated the jungle and discovered this wonder city of the ancient civilization. Since then archaeologists and explorers and writers have told of the wonders of Angkor, of Angkor-Thom and Angkor-Vat. Now the motion picture camera has recorded the magnificence of these Indo-China relics of a past grandeur, and used them as the background of a weird and exciting photodrama of jungle life and jungle superstition. The production is "Angkor" made by Henry M. Warner and Roy Purdon and released as an Apex Picture. It will be seen at the Capitol Theatre commencing from to-day. The picture promises plenty of thrills, battles with beasts of the jungle, a safari struggling against unbelievable superstition, and intimate camera shots of rare animals never before shown on the screen. It is said to have been three years in the making and is accounted the most unusual picture of jungle life yet to appear.

Kumari Zeb-un-Nissa" in the Ultimatum at the Globe.

Ragini Devi and Gopinath in "Prannaya-Kalah" (Radha-Krishna) one of the dances to be seen at the Capitol from Tuesday.

"DIL-KI-PYAS"

Third Week At Majestic

Entering the third week from to-morrow "Dil-ki-Pyas" is still drawing crowded houses at Majestic Cinema. The subject being written by late Aga Hashra Kashmiri, has succeeded to attract and appeal classes as well as masses.

The main character is played by Miss Kajjan in the role of an ideal Hindu wife sacrificing everything for the sake of her husband's happiness, has a particular interest for Hindu women.

Miss Patience Cooper is in the role of a fashionable women who has imbibed all western notions The climax of the story is brought in the Hero played by Kerawala.

RAGINI DEVI

At The Capitol

Srimati Ragini Devi, the gifted dancer, will give four special performances of traditional Indian dances with her new company of fourteen artistes at the Capitol Theatre, Bombay, from March 24th to 27th at 6-30 p.m. daily.

She will be partnered by Sri Gopinath, the Kathakali dancer, who made his initial appearance with her in Bombay more than two years ago. New-comers to the group include two colleagues of Gopinath, Jaya-Shankar and Achutan, experts in traditional "Abhinaya" and dance, and Rashida Begum, a young girl from Bangalore.

The programmes of dances offer a greater variety in style and theme. Notable dances include a Shiva-Parvati Dance Drama, the story of which centres around the burning of Kama, Lord of Passion, and the subsequent romance of Shiva and Parvati. The story is enhanced by the "Lasya Shringar" Dance of Ragini, the "Ananda Tandava" of Gopinath and the "Aikya Nrittam" or Dance of Union, a duet which forms the climax of this dance-poem.

The new dances of Ragini Devi and Gopinath include a "Lakshmi-Narayan" ritual dance with plastic themes from Kathakali, and a lyric episode from Radha-Krishna.

Ragini Devi's solo dances will include "Nrityabhinaya" expositions from the classics, South Indian temple dances, and such popular Hindustani themes as "Marwari," "Kite dance."

Gopinath will be seen in his original "Hunter's Dance" and the "Garuda" Dance both of which were given in his first Bombay performances in 1933.

A feature of their second programme will be the "Sita Apaharana" from the Ramayana, in which Rama, Sita, Lakshman and Ravana are notable characters.

Around Theatre & Film Land

UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

"The Amateur Gentleman" Completed

Actual shooting on the Criterion Film Production "The Amateur Gentleman" is now completed, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jn. has had his first haircut in two months. The film which was adapted by Clemence Dane from Jeffrey Farnol's famous novel is one of the most ambitious spectacular films made in British Studios this year.

The sets are the biggest and most expensive that have ever been built in the B. I. P. Studios and are all of the Regency period, specially designed by Ellen Terry's clever grandson Edward Carrick. Amongst the outstanding settings are those showing the coaching yard of a famous inn in which the Prince Regent witnesses the famous bare-knuckle fight between The Amateur Gentleman and his opponent; the exterior and interior of Hackton prison in which the dreaded tread mills are introduced; a magnificent ballroom in Carlton House Terrace in which some 500 extras dance the Quadrille of the period; and a gaming room in a fashionable Club.

The picture which has the lovely Elissa Landi as its heroine, and Gordon Harker, Basil Sydney, Hugh Williams, Irene Browne and Coral Brown in other leading parts was directed by Thornton Freeland and photographed by Gunther Krampf.

"The Amateur Gentleman" will be released by United Artists both in this country and America and as the initial effort of the Criterion company is likely to establish as one of the most important forces in British screen production.

Marcel Hellmann, director of Criterion Productions, announces that it is hoped to present the picture in the West End early in January.

With settings that represent some of the most lavish ever built in a British studio, a cast that introduces some of the finest screen talent in the world; a story that has thrilled thousands, "The Amateur Gentleman," the first Criterion production bids fair to rank as one of the biggest films of the year.

Co-starring Douglas Fairbanks Jn. and Elissa Landi and directed by Thornton Freeland, actual filming on the production has been completed. Special background has now to be added and it is hoped the film will be ready for presentation in the West End early in January.

The film will be distributed both in this country and America by United Artists and big comprehensive campaign is being arranged for its exploitation.

The backgrounds are all of the Regency period and Edward Carrick who is responsible for the designs spent over three months in research work for the picture and thus reproduced backgrounds that have never before been seen in films. Outstanding amongst them is the Treadmill section of an old prison, a ball-room in Carlton House; Covent Garden Theatre in 1820; rooms in the famous Albany, a coaching inn yard of the period with its surrounding galleries in which the famous bare-knuckle fight is staged, and a gaming room in Brooks' Club.

All the costumes (numbering some 1200) were specially designed, from prints of the period. Supervising all the costumes was James Laver, assistant keeper of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Photographic "Magic" In "Rolling Along"

One of those tricks of the cameraman's art, which are so mystifying and causes gasps of astonishment among audiences, will be seen in Columbia's "Rolling Along", co-starring Harry Richman and Rochelle Hudson.

The chorus of forty dancing girls appearing with Peppino and Rhoda, the international dancing team, will be seen one minute all clad in white evening gowns, dancing before a sophisticated background. Then, presto change, right before your eyes, the performers will turn into coloured girls dressed in polka-dot dresses and the background will be a Mississippi River scene with cotton fields and all southern atmosphere.

It's a good trick, whether you can guess how it's done or not.

"Come out of the Pantry" at the Regal.

"Angkor" wild-life romance and legends of Camboria at the Capitol

MOVIES SET A NEW COLOUR VOGUE

An Interesting Study

More and more feminine eyes are turning toward Hollywood for guidance in matters of fashions. And now out of the west has come another star to guide the perplexed followers of vogue along the path of fashion. And this time it is colour. It is the first of the season's authoritative edicts for Spring colours. Yesterday, Margaret Hayden Rorke, who created it, sent out the pronouncement of the Textile Colour Card Association of the United States, to its thousands of agencies throught the world, announcing the new colour Sutter's Gold. It is a rich, glamorous hue, recalling the colourful days of the discovery of gold in California, and was inspired by that amazing adventurer, John A. Sutter, whose life story is now being filmed in California by James Cruze. Edward Arnold plays the role of Sutter, and with him are Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and a cast of over one hundred name parts and 5,000 extras.

Though the manifold avenues translating fashion ideas into garments, the new colour will rapidly manipulate itself into gowns, stockings, hats shoes, gloves handbags, parasols, handkerchiefs, interior decorations, and even the upholstery of automobiles. Samples of the colour, swatches as they are known to the trade, are already in the hands of manufacturers, dyers, spinners and weaving all laudably vying with each other to be the first to bring the new colour to life and milady's assistance. Binnie Barnes, one of the stars of the picture, has placed an order in New York for a complete outfit and hopes to be the first lady in the land to exhibit the new Sutter's Gold colour in her attire.

The first demonstration of the effect of the screen on colour was a colour known as Phantom Red, also created by Madame Rorke and established as a standard fashion colour by the Textile Colour Card Association of New York, of which Mme. Rorke is Secretary and Managing Director. Phantom Red for the first time in history opened up department store windows to the exploitation of a motion picture, and resulted in a tremendous amount of advertising lineage in the newspapers and translated itself into twenty-two accessories for milady's toilette.

Margaret Hayden Rorke occupies a place in femine fshoins which is as arbitrary and all-powerful as that of all the dictators of Europe and much more potent than its crowned heads. She is America's uncrowned queen of colour. It is she who tells, often a whole year, in advance, just what colours American women, will wear. Further more she dissemenates this knowledge to manufacturers far enough ahead so that they will be able to co-ordinate all the accessories to women's apparel in the creation of harmonious costume effects.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

URDU PERIODICALS

"Ismat" (Delhi).—The issue for March is published in memory of the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi whose death took place in the first week of February last. Mr. Raziq-ul-Khairi has done well in writing a detailed account of the last illness of his father. The issue contains several appreciations from friends and admirers of he late Maulana. The messages of condolence received from persons all over India are also given at the end. There is no doubt that the gap in the domain of Urdu literature caused by the sad demise of the Maulana will be difficulty indeed to fill. The Maulana's was a life of devoted service to the cause of Muslim women and Urdu literature. It is to be hoped that the work, left undone by the Maulana, will be zealously carried on not only by his sons but by the Muslim public at large.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh, U. P.)—The January number opens with the last instalment of a very instructive series of articles on the culture of Musalmans in Sicily. Prof. Ghulam Dastgir of the Nizam College deals with the "diwan" of Shams Tabrez, the spiritual teacher of Maulana Raim and proves that the "diwan" was in fact composed by the Maulana. An account of the Saidia Library of Hyderabad, Deccan, will repay perusal.

"Maarif".—The February issue contains a very valuable article on the "Taj and its builders" by Mr. Saiyad Sulaiman who has, after a great research, succeeded in tracing some of the architects responsible for the building of that wonderful mausoleum. The article on Shams Tabrez is continued. There are several other well written articles and poems in this issue.

"Almusl", (Hyderabad, Dn.)—This is the quarterly magazine issued by the students of the City College, Hyderabad, Deccan. The present issue, which is for Asfandar, opens with a very readable ode (ghazal) by H. E. Sir Kishan Pershad, specially written for the magazine. Prof. Agha Haidar Hasan describes the journey, from Aligarh to Simla, in a very humorous vein. "Tareb-e-Tammawwul", is a well-writeen drama, M. Afzaluddin, describes in an article, the agricultural resources of the Hyderabad State. Prof. Khwaja Minuruddin exhaustively deals with the Italo-Abyssinian war and remarks that nothing definite can be said about its result. "Uluhiyat" is the translation of a story by Dr. Tagore. On the whole, the magazine is a fair specimen of the literary efforts of the teachers and the taught of the city college and we wish it a success. The annual subscription is Rs. 4.

"Zamana", (Cawnpore.)—Mirza Azim Beg Chughtai, in the course of an article in the January number, suggests that modified Latin script, to be named "Usmani Alif Be" after the Nizam of Hyderabad, should be adopted, since in his opinion both Urdu and Hindi are full of handicaps which should be removed in the best interests of the "lingua franca" of India. Munshi Jageshwar Nath proves, by means of suitable quotations from the Hindu religious books, that divorce existed in ancient India and suggests that the right to divorce should now be recognised in the case of both Hindu men and women. This number contains some more readable articles and poems by well-known writers and poets of the country like Khwaja Abdur Rauf Ishrat, Josh Malihabadi and others.

"Nigar," (Lucknow.)—In the issue for March Wasi Ahmad Bilgrami writes a further instalment of his series of articles concerning the poets of Azimabad. "Chori" is a readable story. Maktubat-e-Niaz (Letters of Niaz) are as usual very interesting. Other features are well maintained.

BEAUMARCHAIS

A Pen-Picture Of The Brilliant Literary Artist Of 18th Century Social Life Of France

Biography could be both an art and science in so far as the artistic imagination could evoke the entire scene and present it in a manner that could do no violence to the factual details, its objective historical exterior: and the biographer must be an artist as well as historian in order to combine in his work historical authenticity with the kind of animation that distinguishes personality from the puppet.

Paul Frischaner's "Beaumarchais: an Adventurer in a Century of Women" (Ivor, Nicholson and Watson, London, 21s. net) could easily be classed, despite its sub-title which, for a moment, suggests the kind of sensationalism that would appear to command almost a vogue in biographical literature in these days, amongst the books that satisfy this test. Beaumarchais is quite an intriguing subject for a biographical study because, although he has never been accepted in greatness as a prominent figure of the 18th century literary or political life, his whole career even as a social-climber is a pattern in dramatic incident in which the real man is easily lost. There are, indeed, elements in that career of contradictions and incongruities, that quite baffle one in one's attempt to understand the man. It must, however, be admitted that Beaumarchai's Austrian biographer has apparently handled all the accessible quantity of material about his hero with a thoroughness that, besides presenting Beaumarchais in both a just and sympathetic manner, even illuminates some of the dark places that have not been as well explored before. Despite the brilliance of his talents, his spells of success in the social and literary spheres, the fame both contemporary and classic in so far as the names of Mozart and Rossini are associated with the "Marriage of Figaro" and the "Barber of Seville," the strength, poise and charm of his social and political personality, the historical reputation of the man coming down to posterity, is one of a shady character of an unscrupulous if clever intrigue and careerist and the entire style of his personality is such as could sway judgment into the extremes in estimation.

Herr Frischaner has very skilfully arranged the perspective of the court life of Louis XV and Louis XVI, of the "reign of the Mistresses" represented by Pompadour and Dubary, the former of whom became "the vanguard of the two thousand market women who captured Versailles forty-five years later"—the social world that Pierre Augustin Caron, who later became de Beaumarchais, son of a watchmaker and himself a member of that guild, set out to conquer. The story of his life consists of the struggle to scale the social barriers and was motivated by the single objective of capturing for himself a position of influence in a social work where more than any personal merits birth alone secured an entry. He was certainly destined to achieve quite a large measure of his ambition once he managed to obtain a foothold with his entry into the Royal Household. The roles he assumed and filled with a distinction in proportion to his versatility, the rich world of incident in which he found himself involved and out of which he emerged without losing for a moment the confidence, the sense of strength to meet any odds that might be encountered and defeat them, that exquisite poise of his personality, his audacity, the sureness of judgment, all his variegated tactics in defensive and agressive warfare underline this ambition.

Beaumarchais' career was both typical and unique. It was typical in so far as he was just one 'adventurer' amongst a whole class and it was unique because, throughout his life, he distinguished himself with a certain sense of personality. He was unscrupulous, certainly, and apparently stopped at nothing: the deaths of his earliest patron and his wife whom he later married may not be entirely unconnected with the particular designs of ambition he tried at the time to further although even the present biographer does not commit himself to any definite statement as regards Beaumarchais' personal responsibility in the affair. But there are also his incomparable courage and the normally admirable qualities both of the heart and imagination to be considered. He did make mistakes of judgment; his sensationalism landed him into trouble that at times almost ruined him and possessed as he seemed of inexhaustible patience, energy, optimism and initiative, certain of his escapades brought him to the verge of despair. It must be admitted that he exploited his connection with the financier Duverney not merely to speculate and make a fortune but, later, to finance the American colonies' struggle against the English rule and it has been established that he contributed a great deal to the success of the colonial revolt. Apart from the financial gambling involved in it he was inspired by the altruistically magnanimous motives and he had been disinterested, in a large measure, in all he did in helping the cause of American liberation.

For the rest, Beaumarchais strikes one as possessing an intelligence to which he largely owed all the successes in his career. His powers as a polemist and pamphleteer were considerable and they are acknowledged by even Voltaire and Goethe, the latter of whom composed a play based on the Spanish adventure which Beaumarchais, with his flair for publicity, exploited to the fullest extent. His authorship, for a man of his position, a man for whom literature had had only social and elegant uses was quite remarkable because both his "Marriage of Figaro" and the "Barber of Seville" reach a fairly high point in artistic workmanship. And although his satire was more an outcome of his personal experience in the social world, he is rightly regarded as a precursor of the Revolution in so far as he could vaguely sense the coming events and himself express some of the aspirations of the bourgeoisie. Paul Frischaner certainly makes Beaumarchais live in the vivid pages of his book and the vividness of his scenes is governed by a highly judicious and admirable restraint and accuracy in the details of incidents which further take us into the heart of the 18th century French social and political stage where Beaumarchais moves so superbly.

The "Young Theosophist" The New Outlook!

The March number of 'New Outlook" which "aspires to be an international magazine for everybody, and an intelligent man's guide to everything" contains many readable articles. Among these 'Economic Planning and the Textile Industry' by M. M. Parekh, and 'Prospects of World Peace' by Prof. D C. Varma deserve special mention. Miss Hewickeen's contribution is as well worth a perusal. There are also some lighter articles which add to the interest of the issue.

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

GRAM SUDHARANA: Second Report by Virchand Panachand Shah, Samadwala, Kathiawad; printed at the New Light Printing, Bombay, (unpriced).

This is the second report of the Village Uplift work undertaken by Mr. Virchand P. Shah. The activities are divided into various branches of village life, and even though it is the beginning the results obtained are gratifying, and also encouraging. The State of Navanagar is co-operating with the workers, who also have managed to secure the goodwill and help of the villagers themselves. Altogether it is an encouraging experience and we wish Mr. Shah success in his further efforts.

K.

CHAMKARA. By Jehangir Manikji Desai, M.A., Navsari, printed at the Khadayata Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1.

"Chamkara" (Flashes) is a collection of one hundred and eight original poems on various subjects, serious and light, from the pen of an accomplished Parsi poet, on perusing which it is difficult to believe that the writer is a Parsi, as the close intimacy with the philosophy of the Hindus and the first-hand knowledge of the every day life of a Hindu displayed therein are of such a nature that they would do credit to a Hindu born and bred. The writer's hold over the language is remarkable and one is reminded of the admirable poems of Maiabari and Khabardar, when reading Mr. Desai's verses. His efforts should convince our Parsi brethren that provided a serious attempt is made, it is not difficult for a Parsi to be as good a student of Gujarati literature and a fine writer as Mr. Desai. We congratulate him on his creditable performance.

K.

KHUDA: By Haji Gulam Ali Haji Ismail of Bhavnagar; printed at the Isna Ashari Electric Printing Press, Bhavnagar Price As. -|8|-.

The writer has tried to prove the existence and unity of God, both by argument and illustration. The illustrations consist of short and simple stories, all tending to prove His existence and oneness. It is interspersed with examples from the Hadis and other Muslim theological literature.

K.

1935-36 MATRIC ENGLISH POETICAL SELECTIONS MADE EASY THROUGH GUJARATI: By Ratubhai Desai and Manishankar Vaidya; printed at the Yogesh Printing Press, Bombay. Price As. -|10|-.

The title of this little book is self-explanatory. The idea behind the work is to facilitate the understanding of English poems through Gujarati, for students of the Matriculation examination. We understand that the class teacher is bound to explain to his students everything connected with the poems in such a way as to help the students in grasping their meaning and significance. The vernaculars would be one of such media: Gujarati to Gujarati students: Marathi to Deccani students; and so on. If that is so, then this work is superfluous. If not, then useful. A short explanation of the subject matter and biographical notes are attached to the translation of each poem.

K.

Bombay A. I. C. C. Election To Stand

Working Committee's Decision

C. P. Board's Request To Hear Their View Points On Elections And Office Acceptance

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee commenced at 2-30 p.m., and rose at 5 p.m. Among the members who attended are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojni Naidu Dr. Syed Mahmud, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acharya Kriplani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon.

ELECTION DISPUTES

It appears that they have discussed only the technical matters relating to the election disputes in Karnatak, Bombay and other places, where certain members elected to A. I. C. C. were disqualified for non-payment of the membership fee within the prescribed period.

JAWAHARLAL SEES MAHATMA

After the meeting rose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to Gandhiji's cottage, and talked with the Mahatma. He returned after an hour when the meeting resumed discussion, probably on the Bengal Congress affairs.—United Press.

Official Statement

The Working Committee meeting adjourned at 7 p.m. to re-assemble at 5-30 p.m. to-night. The following official statement has been issued at 7 p.m.:—

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

"The Working Committee passed a condolence resolution recording its sense of loss at the death of Mr. Dipnarain Singh, Mr. Arif Hasvi, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. N. C. Bardaloi and Mrs. Kamala Nehru and conveyed condolences to the bereaved families."

ELECTIONS TO STAND.

Regarding the election disputes, the statement says:—

"The Committee was of the opinion that as no substantial irregularities were disclosed in the election of members to the A. I. C. C. from Bombay, the elections, therefore stand."

CONDONING IRREGULARITY.

"Regarding Utkal and Mahakoshal Congress dispute, the President was authorised to condone the irregularity caused by the non-payment of delegates' fee and non-issue of certificates, on payment of the prescribed fee for all delegates present and participating in the meeting of January 25, 1936."

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

"The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was allowed to keep Madras as its headquarters as a temporary measure.

POWER GRANTED TO JAWAHAR.

"It was also decided upon that all election disputes that might arise before the next session of Congress would be decided by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru."—United Press.

The Congress Working Committee met to-day to consider the various questions relating to changes in the Congress Constitution and the programme for the forthcoming session of the Congress.

It is understood a request has been made to the Committee on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board that it would be desirable for the Committee to hear the viewpoint of the Board before framing their proposals regarding the questions of the forthcoming elections and the acceptance of office.

It is understood that during his conversations with the leaders here, Pandit Jawaharlal emphasised the need for India recognizing the inevitable reaction of forces outside India. He is likely to make this one of the main themes of his presidential address. —A.P.

R. C. TO MEET TO ELECT CHAIRMAN

NEW DELHI, March 21.

It is understood that at a meeting of the U.P. Board of Control held here the question of the election of the Congress Reception Committee Chairman was considered. It is learnt that the name of Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Congress leader of the United Provinces, was suggested for chairmanship.

It is further understood that a meeting of the Reception Committee will be held in Lucknow on April 2 for a formal decision in this connection.—United Press.

ANTI-MINISTERIALISTS TO SEE JAWAHAR

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Sampurnanand and Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon arrived here to-day. Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Tandon, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Syed Mahmud saw Gandhiji.

It is understood that the Anti-Ministerialists have come here to see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before the Working Committee sits to-day.—U.P.

BENGAL QUESTION LOOMS LARGE

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Bengal Congress affairs, particularly the representation of Bengal the Lucknow Congress session, formed the subject matter of important talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Mr. Surendra Moitra, member of the Congress Working Committee from Bengal, Dr. Suresh Banerjee, Mr. Biren Majumdar and Mr. Dhiresh Chakravarty last night. The special representative of the "United Press" at the Harijan Colony gathers that in course of the talks, the matter was discussed threadbare and all possible ways for straightening the tangle were examined. Dr. Banerjee after last night's talks with Babu Rajendra Prasad saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning for a short time.

It is understood that the Bengal problem will loom large before the Congress Working Committee meeting and will form the first item on to-day's agenda. As the question is complicated and of long standing, it is anticipated that much of the Working Committee's time to-day will be taken up by this question.

QUESTION OF OFFICE.

The question of office acceptance which is of outstanding im-

(Continued on Page 32).

New Three-Power Naval Pact

Replacing Expiring Washington Treaty

LONDON, March 21.

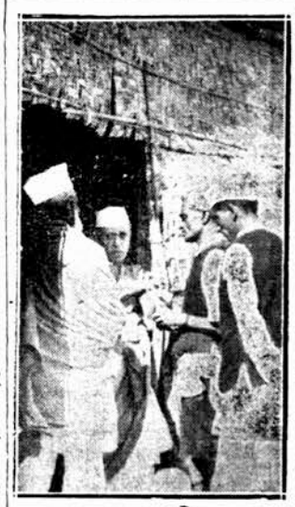
A new Three-Power Naval Pact to replace the expiring Washington Treaty has been reached in London after four months' work, and will be signed at a plenary session of the Conference in St. James Palace on Wednesday. The Treaty is subscribed to by Britain, United States and France, but is left open for later adherence by Italy and Japan. The main provisions of the agreement lay down that the Powers shall exchange information annually on the proposed naval construction and for qualitative limitation of various types of vessels, notably, the maintenance (on the United States' insistence) of maximum displacement for battleships of 35,000 tons.

IMPORTANT FEATURE

The calibre of guns is to be 14 inches, being two inches below the Washington Treaty standard. An important feature is the "gap" or zone of no construction between 8,000 and 17,500 tons. The former is the upper limit of cruisers and the latter the lower limit of battleships.

The Treaty contains safeguarding clauses whereby the Treaty becomes non-operative. The principal of these provide for replacement in case of lost ships, also suspension of the Treaty in war time, but reoperation after hostilities.

The deliberations lasted until 2 a.m. to-day, and then continued until they finally concluded at 1 p.m.—Reuter.



Pandit Jawaharlal inspects Volunteers' Camp in Lucknow Congress grounds. He is seen here talking to Dr. Murarilal and Dr. N. S. Hardikar.

JAWAHAR MEETS TAGORE

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Poet Tagore passed last night by Delhi on his way to Lahore. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani and others met him at the station. Pandit Jawaharlal had half an hour's talk with the Poet who is expected to come to Delhi on March 25 or 26.

A reception to Dr. Tagore when he comes to Delhi, is being arranged and a Reception Committee is being formed for the purpose.—United Press.

GRANT FOR ROADS IN ORISSA

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Standing Committee on roads met to-day and agreed to the extension of the roads branch of the Industries and Labour Department for further three years.

It approved various schemes of expenditure from the provincial share in roads account regarding Bombay and other provinces, and agreed to various grants from the reserves of the Government of India, including a grant of seven and a half lakhs for roads in the new province of Orissa.—A. P.

INCITEMENT TO MURDER

Director Gets 4 Months' Imprisonment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, March 21.

M. Maurras has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment; for incitement to crime Joseph De Lest is fined 100 francs.

A Paris message of 15th February stated:—

"Charles Maurras, Director of "The Action Francaise" was charged by the examining Magistrate with incitement to murder arising out of a newspaper article. The charge follows swiftly the Camelots du Roi's attack on M. Leon on Thursday last, but the article, does not name M. Blum or others.

Joseph De Lest, Manager of the newspaper, was charged with incitement to murder."

MALAVIYA INDISPOSED

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Pandit Malaviya is slightly indisposed, and has been asked by his doctor to take complete rest.

It seems the strain of the heavy programme at Nasik has affected his health. It is possible he may not be able to proceed to Allahabad, as was previously arranged.

Aircraft Carrier Strikes Submerged Object

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 21.

While engaged in flying exercises 25 miles east of Gibraltar, the aircraft, carrier "furious" struck a submerged object. The diver's examination showed marks of the "furious" having met some obstruction, but the vessel was undamaged.

FLOOD WATERS RECEDE

NEW YORK, March 20.

The flood waters of the Potomac and other rivers are receding, revealing a catastrophic scene of desolation. The damage is estimated at 300,000,000 dollars, of which 100,000,000 dollars has been sustained in Western Pennsylvania alone. There are pitiful scenes among the ravaged communities, where thousands have been stunned by the realisation that they have lost everything.

Famine and disease are threatening the affected areas.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1.

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12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Flats, airy and commodious on moderate rent in Abubakar mansion, opp. Hotel Majestic. Apply phone No. 89058 or resident bill-collector. (5802).

To Let for Hindus at "Dharam Kuty,' Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, from 1st of April, convenient, well lighted, airy, westerly gallery, independent flat, two bed rooms, gallery, verandah, kitchen, dining room. Apply Block 7 in the compound. (5780).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Ambitious Engineers. Our free 250 page Handbook "Engineering Opportunities" will show you how you may obtain a recognised qualification in any branch of Engineering. Expert postal tuition only by English tutors. We guarantee—"No Pass—No Fee." Send for a copy to-day—Free! The British Institute of Engineering Technology, 72, Bombay Mutual Building, Bombay. 2836.

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

At pressing public request, Mrs. Lalita Venkatram is prepared to train few pupils in Veena and Music. Admissions strictly limited. Apply to Mr. K. S. Venkatram, Hidayat House, Matunga. (2861).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1913), Chief Agents and Special Agents in the Province of Eombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 and 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (2627)

SHOP ASSISTANTS APPEAL TO M. L. Cs

Solid Support To Mr. Bakhale's Bill Urged

The President and secretary of the Bakhale Bill Propaganda Committee have sent the following appeal to the Members of Bombay Legis ative Council:—

"We are to request you in the interest of one hundred thousand shop assistants in the city of Bombay and many more thousands in the rest of the presidency to lend your support to Mr. Bakhale in the further stages of his Shop Assistants Bill

"Mr. Bakhale's bill was circulated for public opinion last year and members of the legislatures are no doubt in the possession of the opinions received till now.

"The Bombay Labour Office has a'so issued a publication embodying the results of its enquiry into the wages and working conditions of the shop assistants. This publication is a complet vindication of Mr. Bakhale's bill. It shows that the working conditions in the retail shops are worse than in individual concerns, that the wages there are lower than those in factories and that the hours of work are often as many as sixteen per day.

Exploitation Of Youngesters.

"These facts furnish appalling evidence of the exploitation of children and young persons in the retail trade that the existing conditions should not be allowed to go on a moment longer. The workers of the Bombay presidency have given their solid support to Mr. Bakhale's bill in their conference held in Bombay on the 15th instant. The Gujarat shop assistants have simi'arly supported the measure. Many employers themselves are in favour of the bill. Public opinion is strongly behind it. We therefore feel that we are justified in making an earnest request to councilers to get it passed into law at an early date."

Gujarat Villagers' 'S. O. S.' To Governor

Aslali Farmers Seek Government Protection Against Alleged High-Handedness Of Revenue Officials

The villagers of Aslali have sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Home Member, the Revenue Member, the Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. R. B. Bhimbhai Nayak, Dr. Dixit and Mr. Chaturbhai Patel (M.L.C.s):—

"Aslali agriculturists urge protection against District officials' high-handedness. Village officers urged Collector relief from revenue collection duties. Prant officer visited village this morning, inspected spoiled wheat crop, found yield of two maunds per bigha instead of twenty maunds. Village leaders visited Collector. Prant Officer closetted with Collector beforehand. Collector said no change in orders of full collection and threatened villagers for revenue collection by sending police party and some action against Mukhi Patels who requested relief from duty. Aslali's action consistently and continuously and constitutionally legitimate and lawful. Harsh action is denial of justice. Urge intervention and transfer of Prant Officer whose unsympathetic attitude is ruining harmony and good-will between the villagers and Government. Pray intercede."

The telegram is signed by Govindbhai Mundas and Ranchhodbhai Bakorbhai for villagers of Aslali.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' RESIGNATION

The following is the English translation of the original Gujarati application (dated 13-3-1936.) made to the Collector of Ahmedabad District, by two village officers of Aslali:

We, the humble applicants of Your Honour, are the Revenue Patel and Police Patel of the village of Aslali in South Daskroi Taluka in the District of Ahmedbad.

"For the last several years our village has been suffering from insufficiency of crops, and therefore the agricultural condition of the Ryots of this village has become very bad.

"In the current year the rain fall was late. Paddy could not be planted; juwar crop; has not been matured at all, and the Ravi crop has suffered from Goru disease due to which there will be no crop of Ravi, and thus the cultivators have been ruined. In the face of these circumstances, we are at our wits end to find our ways of collecting revenue assessment from them, as we are ourselves cultivators and our condition is similar.

Unable To Discharge Duty

"We are village officers of Government in this village and it is our duty to help Government in administration, and in the discharge of that duty we have to help Government in revenue collection; but the condition of the agriculturists is such that revenue collection can not be made, and we are therefore unable to discharge our duty.

"Owing to the ruined condition of the village, we regretfully express our helplessness, and owing to our inability to be helpful in revenue collection we may be relieved from this duty, and we request Government to do the needful, for such arrangements as they think fit in this matter."

DOHAD RAILWAY WORKERS PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Mar. 19.

A public meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Fy. workers of Freegunj colony was held on 17th inst. when Vice-President of the Union was in chair. Resolutions were passed protesting against the retrenchment policy adopted by the Ry. Board and this meeting requesting the Ry.-Board to advise the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. to withheld the notices issued to 18 moulders of the Foundry shop Dohad pending the result of the discussion with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on 8th April.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

Touching Tale of love and passion .....

A problem picture of Eternal Triangle !

PRAKASH PICTURES

GUJARATI PICTURE

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TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

A marvellous stunt picture

"Deccan Queen"

A first class Indian screen thriller

Featuring

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"DECCAN-QUEEN"

at

IMPERIAL CINEMA

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Daily three shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Extra shows on Sat., Sun. & Mon. (Amas) at 2-30 p.m.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Doings In Delhi

With the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Delhi, political interest has shifted from Raisana to the Harijan Colony, where, of course, Mahatma Gandhi is staying for the last few days. Many of the All-India leaders have at present congregated in India's capital, and the discussions that are at present taking among them are of momentous importance in view of the forthcoming session of the Congress. The President-elect has so far most wisely refrained from committing himself in any way, and this statesmanlike attitude will naturally commend itself to every body. He is acquainting himself with the various view-points in the country, and the next few weeks will, it is hoped, remove all the uncertainties and doubts which has befogged political life in the country for the last many months.

Grigg And Golden Age

The Assembly this week was engaged in a discussion of the Finance Bill, which though of great intrinsic importance, has necessarily little appeal for the layman. A number of excellent, erudite speeches were delivered on the floor of the Assembly, among whom that of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant deserves special mention for its many constructive suggestions. Among the other members Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. N. M. Joshi and the Leader of the European Group made thoughtful contributions to the debate. The general high level of the debate was, however, unfortunately marred by the communal wrangle between Sardar Sant Singh and Sir Mahomed Yakub. The reply of Sir James Grigg was marked more by audacious irrelevancies than by a critical appraisal of the various points raised during the week. Dismissing the criticism of Honourable Members with his usual cynicism, he treated the House to a patchwork of history designed to show that the Golden Age is not a matter for antiquarians, but something which began only with the British Rule, —and which, one ought perhaps to add, has reached its apogee, during the financial stewardship of the Hon. Sir James himself!

President To Minister

Much surprise,—surprise amounting almost to amazement—has been caused in Bombay, due to the translation of the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi from the office of the President of the Bombay Legislative Council to the Ministership which has become vacant due to the departure of the Sind bloc. The President was not known even to be in the running for the ministerial gadi, and his appointment thus has caused much interest and comment. Earlier in the week Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi gave a farewell party to the Sind members, and his speech on that occasion which contained much salutary and sensible advice, must be veritably taken as his presidential swan-song.

Bombay Council

The Bombay Council concluded the voting on demands for grants during the week, all of which, of course, were duly allowed. Not a single cut motion was passed, even that moved by the Leader of the European Group on the question of the alteration to the Poona Council Hall, being defeated by a fair margin. On Monday, the Director of Industries explained his scheme of relief of middle-class unemployment by industrial training, which was generally endorsed by the Council. The cut motion moved by Mr. Sayed Munawar provided a good opportunity for Labour members to chastise the Bombay Government for the part they played in getting Mody's amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill in the Assembly passed.

Thursday's session will remain memorable for the angry passages-at-arms between the Education Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, which at times descended into personal recriminations.

Literacy Drive

With the formation of a representative Board with Mr. K. F. Nariman as the Chairman, a decisive step has been taken in the drive against illiteracy of which we have been hearing for some time. A modest beginning will be made—very appropriately—in the Harijan quarters, and it is hoped that with the help of voluntary workers, it will be soon possible to extend the programme of work. The Standing Committee of the Corporation has given a good start to the new scheme by sanctioning Rs. 5,000 as a special grant.

Social Service League

The Social Service League which was founded on the 19th of March, 1911, by a group of social workers celebrated its silver jubilee during the week. It was a memorable event, in which men and women of all castes and creeds participated. The Foundation Day meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 19th inst. and was presided over by the Mayor. The various speakers paid glowing tributes to the multifarious services rendered by the League during its existence of the last twenty-five years. Yesterday night a Variety Entertainment Programme was staged at the Royal Opera House in aid of the League, which was graced by the presence of the Governor and Lady Brabourne. The Ladies Committee which was specially appointed for this purpose certainly made a success of the function, and it is hoped that the receipts will amount to a substantial figure.

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See Full List NEXT ISSUE.

INQUIRY INTO TRIBAL INCIDENTS

Three Afghan And Three British Indians Form Personnel Of Commission

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 21.

The long-delayed commission into the several tribal incidents on Chaman side of the Frontier has been settled.

The Commission consist of three from the British Indian side and three from Afghanistan. The former are Major Ehgastrell, Political Agent, Quetta Pishin, Khan Bahadur Wadera Ibrahimkhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner Chaman, Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin Ahmed, Extra Assistant Commissioner Chaman, Pishin.

The Afghan Commissioners are, Sadaquat Aqal Abdul Haqimkhan (Raisi Ha'yati Afghani) Shujaatmand Aqal and Muhamad Usmankhan (Uzwi Ha'yati Afghani).

The Commission is due to assemble on April 19 and is expected to last a little over a month, enquiring into the series of incidents like murders, raids and cattle thefts which occurred on the border particularly in the area where the Achakzais live on both sides of the Frontier. With a view to secure the support of the Achkzais a few jirghas will be appointed which would act as assessors for the Commission in locating the offenders and recommending the amount of cash compansation considered equitable in each case. The Commission will visit several places between Chaman on the British side and Qilajadid in Afghanistan and the report will be made to the Government of India and the local administration of Baluchistan.

FACILITIES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Standing Committee Considers Shipping Company's Suggestions

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Standing Committee on Haj Affairs met to-day and considered the reply of the Shipping Company to the various suggestions made by the Committee at the last meeting. These included a provision for electric fans between decks, the removal of seats from near the engine room and providing kitchens there, allocating of sixteen square feet per passenger, the provision of water taps and lady doctor for lady passengers.

It is understood the company regretted its inability to comply with most of the suggestions and that the construction of ships made alterations difficult. It is understood the Committee requested Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member-in-Charge to visit Karachi and report to the Committee before its next meeting in September Session.

The Committee also asked for the opinion of Government experts on various suggestions such as electric fans. The Committee is reported to have recommended that suitable date and time of the departure of ships from Jeddah be notified.

"New Constitution Is Reactionary

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 20.

Under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee, a propaganda meeting was held wherein Smt. Sharda Mehta and Messrs. K. T. Desai and Thaker Pandya addressed the audience on the question of acceptance of offices under the new constitution by Congressmen. The speakers dwelt at length on the Gate of India Act. They said that the New Constitution is reactionary and therefore the Bombay Congress decided to reject it.

Action Of Tata Trustees To Be Challenged?

Medical Fraternity Up In Arms Against Engagement Of American Doctors

Interesting developments are expected and legal proceedings are threatened to be launched by some well-known citizens in the Bombay High Court against the Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust if their arrangements with two American medicos for the proposed Cancer Hospital in the City are not set aside. The Medical fraternity in the city is gravely perturbed over the matter.

It will be recalled that a few years ago Sir Fredrick Sykes desired to have a Cancer Hospital in the city but the idea was dropped for want of fianance and also due to the difficulty in getting an expert in the knowledge of radium and with experience in the treatment of cancer.

The Government at that time appointed a committee consisting of Lt.-Col. Sokhey, Dr. R. Row and Dr. Padshah to report on this scheme but these doctors, who are well-known for their research work, pointed out that radium treatment was still in the experimental stage and it was dangerous to handle it except with very specialised and expert knowledge.

Medicos From China

The Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust sometime ago engaged two American doctors on a salary of Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,000 per month respectively.

After the engagement of these two experts by the Trustees, it transpired that the degrees or diplomas which they held were not recognised by the Medical Council of the United Kingdom or by the Bombay Medical Council. An effort was made for the recognition of the degrees by the Medical Council in Bombay but it proved futile.

In order to get over this difficulty an alternative is suggested that the American experts should be sent to Scotland to get themselves qualified for registration in Bombay. The salaries of these doctors have already commenced for some time past and will continue to be paid while they are on study leave which will take over three years.

Salaries In India

At this stage it is interesting to compare the salaries prevalent in India in the medical profession. The maximum grade pay of the I.M.S. Officers who must essentially be fully trained and possess registerable medical qualifications after 25 years service does not exceed Rs. 1,700 per month, whereas the selection grade is limited to Rs 1,850 per month only.

The post of the Senior Physician and Superintendent of the J. J. Hospital with 355 beds is governed by the above grade.

The Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital with 354 beds who also administers the Gordhandas Medical College, draws Rs. 2,000 per month only. The Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital which contains 26 beds draws about Rs. 1530 per month. The experts engaged by the Tata Trustees are already in receipt of Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,000 per month with non-registerable qualifications? It is also interesting to know that a very large public institution devoted to Cancer Work in Calcutta, viz.: C. R. Das Cancer Hospital whose specialist is of international repute, draws only Rs. 1,000 per month from the great donor's fund.

Is It Legal?

There is still another question. Can the Trustees legally engage men whose qualifications are not recognised under the Medical Act? Section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act 1912 lays down very clearly that no public institution shall appoint an Officer whose qualifications are not recognised. The appointment of the two American doctors seems to be a contravention of the aforesaid section 11 and, as such, the Trustees's action could be challenged in a court of law.

The American experts may in the course of the next four or five years at a cost of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs to the Sir Dorab Tata Trust legalise their diplomas, but whether the Trustees can legalise their action in appointing and paying out of the charity fund large salaries to men, who, though possessed with medical knowledge and experience in China, have failed to obtain registration under the Bombay Government Medical Act is doubtful.

A.-I. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Important Issues Before Meeting On April 11

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

An important meeting of the All-India Football Association will be held at the Roshanara Club, Delhi, on 11th April at 9-30 a.m. to discuss among other items, the scheme circulated by the I.F.A., Calcutta, to the Provincial Associations for the formation of Federal Council.

The meeting will also consider the amendments to the draft rules proposed by the N.W.I.F.A. and the United Provinces and discuss the question of running of an All-India Football Tournament. An honorary Joint Secretary will be appointed and the election of Maharajkumar of Vizianagram as the President and Mr. Badr-ul-Islam as one of the Vice-Presidents will be confirmed.

The Honorary General Secretary requests that all communications regarding arrivals at the Delhi Station should be communicated to Mr. S. C. Bannerjea, Honorary Treasurer, All-India Football Association, 7, Roberts Road, New Delhi.—A. P.

ATTACHMENTS OF SALARIES

Select Committee Report On C. P. C. Amending Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Select Committee report on the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, relating to attachments of the salaries of the Government employees was presented in the Assembly.

The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the extent to which salary is exempted from attachment should be the same in all cases, whether the salary is that of a member of the classes specified or otherwise and they are agreed similarly that the existing state of law under which salaries other than those of the members of these classes are exempt from attachment until become due and payable while the attachable portion of the salary of a public officer and servants of a railway company or local authority is not exempt should not be disturbed.

The majority of the Committee do not agree to reduce the limit of salary and wages exempted from attachment from Rs. 100 to Rs. 60.

The Committee agree with the provision that there should be a respite of 12 months after continuous attachment for 24 months.

Peace Emissary

Mr. F. W. Rickett, the oil financier, who has arrived at the Ethiopian capital and is proceeding to Dessie to meet the Emperor, it is stated, in connection with the diplomatic mission he has been charged with following his visit to Rome.

GAGGED AND DONE TO DEATH

Brutal Jeweller Murder Baffles Byculla Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Who are the terrorising marauders of the night? Who killed Bhagwanmal Santokji?

These are the baffling questions which the Byculla Police have been called upon to solve, following the discovery at 6-30 this morning of the body of Santokji, a Marwari lying in his shop with a stab-wound in his stomach.

The diabolical outrage had been carried out in a very precise manner, and the precautions taken by the perpetrators of the crime were thorough.

The Police first received intimation of the tragedy at 6-30 a.m. to-day to the effect that a man was lying dead in a room at Matar Pakadi.

Upon arriving at the scene of the outrage, the police found the deceased lying dead in his shop at Hasan Manzil, Matar Pakadi. The shop had been broken into by means of a hole bored into the wall.

The deceased who was stated to be a jeweller and was found lying with his hands and feet tied together, a gag thrust into hiis mouth, and a gaping stab-wound in his stomach.

The body has been removed to the Morgue, and the inquest will be held on Monday the 23rd instant.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN CALCUTTA

Traffic Suspended For Half An Hour

CALCUTTA: March 20.

After several days of unusual heat and the sultry weather during the last fortnight, Calcutta experienced this afternoon a heavy downpour accompanied by hail storms of unusual severity, which are regarded as the harbingers of the North-Wester of this year.

The streets were literally covered with hail-stones giving the appearance of the London streets under the heavy coating of snow.

The fury of the storm was so severe that for about half an hour all traffic was suspended. The showers were, ever welcomed by people as it immediately brought down the temperature to a considerable extent.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 14, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 27, 1354
Parsi: Meher 18, 1305
Highlide: 11-14; 23-37
Lowtide: 5.05; 16-26
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Monday, March 23.

Bombay Legislative Council 2, p.m.
Children's Aid Society, ninth annual meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Governor presiding.

Tuesday, March 24.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, annual general meeting, Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, 6 p.m. Lady Brabourne presiding.

Wednesday, March 25.

Red Cross Annual Meeting to be held at Government House—12 noon.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 26.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's council: Bridge and Mahjong Drive in aid of the Umerkhadi Rescue Home, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the office, of the "G" Ward Congress Committee.

GIRGAUM D. C. C. MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the new B.P.C.C. Hall, Congress House.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. H. D. Sankalia in the Hall of "Ananda Vihara" to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on The University of Nalanda; Its contribution to Art and Culture.

BHAGAVAT CLASS

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Vilas Gavastnemi Maharaj will explain Srimat Bhagavatam in the Gaudiya Math premises (Proctor Road, Chotani Building) to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIETY OF SHORTHAND TEACHERS

A meeting of the Shorthand Teachers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Luxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, (Opp: B. B. and C. I. Railway Station), Dadar, to form the above Society and adopt the Draft Rules.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Angkor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Informal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2/45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Maid of the Mountain" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
PATHE—"She Couldn't Take It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Come out of the Pantry" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

TELUGU NEW YEAR'S DAY AT KALYAN

To-day and as well as "Andhra Day" will be observed by the Andhras of Kalyan by having a meeting at 8-30 p.m. in their Association Hall on 24th inst.

There will be a Hari Kirthana by Sjt. M. Apparao on Seetha Kalyanam.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

A special public meeting to commemorate the Death Anniversary of Mr. W. Q. Judge will be held at The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15 punctually.

MANDVI (B) DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office premises. The members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year will be elected.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

"Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay in Celebration of the Anniversary of the Passing of the Civil Marriage Act when Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside and Mr. B. G. Kher, Mrs. Sulochana Hudlikar, and Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, B.A. and others will address the meeting."

INAUGURATION OF CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The opening ceremony of the A.H.A. Charitable dispensary will be performed by Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, to-day (Sunday) at Devshi Meghji building Chandavarker Road, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSIC IS WHOLE TIME JOB

Prof. Deodhar's Advice To Aspirants

A large cosmopolitan gathering was present on Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the School of Indian Music.

Emir Sir Mahomed Yusuf, who presided, paid a tribute to the services of Professor D. B. Deodhar in the cause of Indian music. He hoped that the propaganda carried on by the School to get Indian music incorporated in University curriculum would soon bear fruit in Bombay as Calcutta, Benares, and Madras had already done.

NEW AVENUES FOR MUSIC

Professor D. B. Deodhar described how Indian music had been made popular and certain notions about it removed in the last few years. New avenues were being explored for the musicians. The talkie and radio had already drawn aspiring young men in the profession.

Prof. Deodhar gave some sound advice to the students. He said:—

"I cannot resist the temptation of inviting the prospective musicians to share with me the experiences that I have gained during the past few years. It seems to me that to be successful musicians they must free themselves from the shackles of old and conservative notions, which instead of helping them will act as hindrances. Then they must not overlook to obtain a certain standard of education and culture. They must not, above all, approach the subject in a niggardly manner; on the contrary, they must concentrate on it wholeheartedly. In my opinion, unless full time and energy is put at the disposal of this noble art, they are doomed to fail. Finally, they must bear in mind that according to the changing times, they too must change their ways. They must remember that orchestral music is yet to be created. The efforts of this school, though humble and experimental, have achieved results beyond its expectations. I should, therefore, like to suggest to other musicians to form themselves into groups with the definite object of contributing something positive in this direction. It needs no words of mine to emphasise that the world is yearning to welcome new creation in the domain of music."

The students of the School entertained the audience for over two hours with a programme of music.

BLAZES IN CITY

There were two outbreaks of fire on Saturday afternoon, in the city. The first originated in an oil mill known as "Noor Ali Oil Mill" in Sukhlaji Street. It took two hours to control it. Considerable damage to machinery and the building was caused. There were five fire brigades on the scene.

Soon after, another outbreak was noticed close by—at Bapty Road. Fire brigades who were soon on the spot found a godown of haystack ablaze. Before much damage was done the outbreak was brought under control.

The cause of the outbreaks is not known.

"ANTI-MINISTRY DAY."

The All-India Anti-Ministry Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) in a public meeting to be held at Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya presiding.

The speakers will be: Mulraj Karsandas, Achyut Patwardhan, Indulal Yagnik, Dinker Mehta, Maniben Kara, R. A. Khedgikar, Yusuf Meherally, M. R. Masani, Purushottam Tricumdas, V.B. Karnik, Kashiprasad Singh and C. K. Narayanswamy.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD

Sanctions Grants In Aid

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, March 21.

A meeting of the Suburban School Board was held at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, on Friday when it considered the question of giving grants to aided schools. Altogether a sum of Rs. 12,000 has been distributed between 23 schools, out of which 11 are old and 12 new. Andheri High School (primary side), Malad Gujrati School and the Gurukul High School (primary side), Ghatkopar, which have been recently recognised by the Board were also allowed grants.

At the outset, the House was adjourned for five minutes as Mr. C. D. Barfiwala proposed and Mr. S. S. Naik seconded a resolution suggesting the adjournment of the House, as a mark of respect for the departed soul of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhanbhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on super man life in Vedic culture in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale will deliver a public lecture on Philosophy of action to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

The seventh anniversary celebration of the League will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at V. M. Swastik Mandir.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Daily at 6-30 P. M. Only
THE Celebrated Indian DANCER
RAGINI DEVI
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JACK BUCHANAN
Fay Wray
And Other Favourites in the
MUSICAL FARCE
"COME OUT OF THE PANTRY"
Funnier than "YES, MR. BROWN!" Snappier than "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."

Govt. Of India Warns Subhas Bose

LETTER FROM Br. CONSUL AT VIENNA

LONDON, March 21.

In a letter to the "Daily Herald", Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose states that he has received a letter from the British Consul at Vienna saying that the Consul had received instructions from the Foreign Secretary to warn him (Bose) that the Government of India had seen press statements that he proposed to return to India in March and that the Government of India desired to make it clear to Mr. Bose that should he do so, he could not expect to remain at liberty.—Reuter.

MORE IN IT THAN MEETS THE EYE

ROME, March 20.

The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers and Foreign Ministers have arrived and met Signor Mussolini and High Fascist Officials.

The visit of the representatives of two non-sanctionist countries is regarded as noteworthy.—Reuter.

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A B.E.S.T. Bus will Leave the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE After THE LAST SHOW.

Hitler Reiterates His Demands

Locarno Situation Aggravated?

Memorandum Of Powers Reminiscent Of Versailles Treaty, Says Nazi High Official

HAMBURG, March 20.

"I need German people behind me in the struggle for equality against the encroachments of others who again to-day treat us as unequal", declared Realmleader Hitler in his election speech before 50,000 people in the great Hansa Hall.

The Realmleader added; "World must know we shall never go back a centimetre from the demands of equality. I pity the statesmen who think that German co-operation can be inaugurated by new defamations of Germany."

The speech was unusually short and made no direct reference to the White Paper.

A Berlin cable says:

The situation since noon has been considerably aggravated following the closer perusal of the Locarno Powers' Memorandum, said a high official of Wilhelmstrasse to-night.

He added that the wording of the document was strongly reminiscent of the Treaty of Versailles. It certainly will not be a bridge leading to the great peace plan.—Reuter.

ONLY TOKEN FORCE

LONDON March, 20.

It is learned in authoritative British circles that only a token force is contemplated under the proposed neutral zone in the policing scheme:—Reuter.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

ROME March, 20.

The Italian Government is studying the proposals relating to the German infraction of Locarno, but its attitude continues to be reserved in view of the Italian policy to take no part in agreement or joint action in European affairs with countries applying the sanctions.

NO BLANK REFUSAL?

LONDON March 21.

Pending the German reply to the Locarno proposals, newspaper comments indicate the general hope that Germany, if she cannot accept all the proposals will, at least, make alternative suggestions instead of giving blank refusals.—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP FLIES TO BERLIN

LONDON, March 21.

The German reply is not expected before to-morrow night.

The League circles believe it will leave the door open for negotiations. Meanwhile, Von Ribbentrop is flying to Berlin to-day to consult Herr Hitler who has returned from Hamburg to Berlin for conference with chief assistants.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR ROME

Italy Not Likely To Cease Her Military Operations

ROME, March 20.

M. Flandin's reference to Abyssinia has caused a surprise in unofficial circles. It is pointed out that Italy is not likely to cease her military operations when her armies are advancing, unless her terms accepted in advance and their execution guaranteed.—Reuter.

FRANCE IMPRESSED

PARIS, March 20.

Authoritative French quarters stress the importance of M. Flandin's statement in the Chamber with regard to Abyssinia.

It is declared that it should be interpreted as purely a French suggestion, made on M. Flandin's own initiative, with a view to creating an atmosphere favourable to peace.—Reuter.

"WAR OF MOVEMENT"

Mechanisation Of Army In Italy

ROME, March 20.

"Our new doctrine demands war of movement which will correspond with the dynamic Fascist mentality," declared the Under Secretary of War, General Baistrocchi, in announcing in the Chamber the mechanisation of all cavalry regiments and also cyclist Bersaglieri."

Gen. Baistrocchi said new and deadlier weapons will be supplied to the army and also announced the formation of special chemical warfare sections and new artillery units, mostly motorised.

The mechanisation of the Cavalry has begun and is expected to be completed in April.—Reuter.

JOIN THE HUNDREDS TO ENJOY THE MASTERPIECE

"MARATHI"

DHARMATMA

"MARATHI"

DHARMATMA

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at

KRISHNA

Dubash Theatre

Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 on Sat., Sunday and Holidays.

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60 MINUTES OF JOY & LAUGHTER!

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in M.G.-M. SUPER COMEDY

"BONNIE SCOTLAND"

AT

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW.

3-30; 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

KARWAR DEPUTATION FOR BOMBAY

Why Reject Mr. Naik's Nomination Papers For D.L.B. Elections ?

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARWAR, March 19.

Sensation prevails here among the Konkan Marathas all over the District in consequence of the rejection by the Returning Officer of the nomination papers of Mr. D. S. Naik, member of the Kanara D. L. B. for the last ten years and also President of the Karwar T. L. B. for the current triennium, who was a candidate for the D. L. B. general election, which is fixed for the 28th instant.

Two mass meetings of the community were held during last week and a number of resolutions were unanimously passed, voicing the local Marathas' resentment against the action of the authorities in rejecting Mr. D. S. Naik's nomination papers.

The meeting further resolved to send a deputation to H. E. the Governor and also to the Commissioner, S. D., and the Collector of Kanara.

Accordingly the party consisting of Captain Jogi Naik, Messrs. Shiva N. Naik and Dattatraya S. Naik, left for Bombay on Monday, where they saw the Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, who is reported to have given the members of the deputation a sympathetic hearing and promised to remedy their grievances.

Muslim Conference Reception Committee

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was held this evening in its office.

The resignations of Dr. Sir Abdur Rahman and Imam Sahib Jama Masjid from chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the Reception Committee were considered and accepted.

Haji Wajihuddin ex-M.L.A., was unanimously elected chairman of the Reception Committee. The General Secretary with two other members were requested to see the two gentlemen who had resigned to find out and report to the Reception Committee why they had announced their resignations in the Press without informing the Reception Committee when they agreed with the policy of the Muslim Conference and had given their previous consent to the offices.—A. P.

The members of the Allahabad Congress hospital committee at a meeting held at Swaraj Bhawan passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, "their first president and guiding light".

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in the picture that will hold you in a grip of steel . . . as you find a new experience in the theatre!
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VICTOR McLAGLEN
HEATHER ANGEL
PRESTON FOSTER
MARGOT GRAHAME
Wallace Ford
Una O'Connor
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Associate Producer, Cliff Reid.

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3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

One preferred puff-powder, lip-stick and Club appointments to her Husband—
The other preferred to give her own blood to save the life of her Husband !

Bharat Laxmi Picture's

Dil-ki-Pyas

Alias HEART'S DESIRE

EPIC PHOTO-DRAMA

Written by
Late AGA HASHRA.

Starring
Miss KAJJAN, MUKHTYAR BEGUM PATIENCE COOPER, VIOLET, SORABJI KERAVALA.

By demand and request 2nd Special Show for Ladies next Thursday at 1-30 P.M.

Time: 5, 8, 10-30.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-30.

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GIRGAUM.

Rs. 3,000

Name The Object Competition Results

There were altogether two hundred and seventeen all correct entries. Therefore the First, Second and Third Prize of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 750 and Rs. 250 respectively have been amalgamated and the sum of Rs. 2,500 is divided equally among the following two hundred and seventeen successful competitors, each getting Rs. 11-8-0.

1. A. E. FRANCIS, Agricultural Research Institute, NAGPUR.
2. Miss KESAR S. MHATRE, Mantri Blocks, DADAR.
3. N. R. DHABHAR, C/o Agiary Camp, SHOLAPUR.
4. V. GOVINDACHARI, The Cliff, Carmichael Road, BOMBAY.
5. P. N. PATRAVALA, Kansawad, NAVSARI.
6. S. F. FERNANDES, P. B. Press and Sons, FORT.
7. C. S. RAO, Ticket Collector, Railway Station, MYSORE.
8. JIMY P. ANTIA, 318, Main Street, POONA.
9. J. C. MAZUMDAR, Rohit Mills, AHMEDABAD.
10. JAMES JOHNSON, Heywood Lodge, GRANT ROAD.
11. SYED MOHAMED ZOHID, Master Joglekar, D. S. High School, BHUSAVAL.
12. H. PATNI, Near State Library, JUNAGADH.
13. FERNANDES BASIL, C. M. S. Compound, Procter Street, BOMBAY.
14. MOHAMEDALI MOOSAJI PANWALLA, Marriot Road KARACHI.
15. R. R. CHAUBEY, Soap Works ITARSI.
16. GOACHIM SIQUEIRA, Office of the Chemical Analyser to the Government BOMBAY 8.
17. AHMEDALI M. MOHAMEDALI, The Zulfikar Trunk Depot, BOMBAY 3.
18. D. FITZGERALD, 142, Station Road, JUBBULPORE.
19. A. A. SHAHPURWALLA, C/o Akbar & Co., Sutar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.
20. C. H. DAMANIA, 39, Cuffe Parade, BOMBAY.
21. K. B. MEERAN SAHIB, Golicutta, MANGALORE.
22. MISS SHARADA MUGVE, Mission Compound, HUBLI.
23. PORECHA MULCHAND RUPCHAND, Khambhaliana Gate, JAMNAGAR.
24. J. D. COOPER, 59, Gulalwadi, BOMBAY 4.
25. SUKHLAL B. DIPIKAR, 27, Napeansea Road, BOMBAY 6.
26. KHORSHED BEHRAMJEE, BARODA RESIDENCY.
27. S. B. NANDURKAR, Proctor House, BOMBAY 7.
28. JOSHI EBJI KHIMJI, Ansbia, Via BHUJ (Cutch).
29. JANJIBHOY MANGALDAS KHERGAONKAR, Conte Mansion, COLABA.
30. R. DE SOUZA, Assagao, BARDEZ, GOA.
31. GUNVANTLAL RUPCHAND-BHOY ZAWERI, Dhunji Street, Parsee Galli, BOMBAY 3.
32. NARANDAS RAMJEE, Post Nakhtrana, CUTCH-MOTI-ARAL.
33. M. ISMAILBHOY JETPURWALLA, Zapli Pole Market, SIDHPUR.
34. ABDULSHAKUR ABDULLA, Dawood Salemahomed Shop, Bhid Bazaar, BHUJ-CUTCH.
35. C. HARIBHOY, Deo Poora, Hospital Road, GONDAL.
36. DINSHAW RUSTOMJEE TAVADIA, Jerbai Wadia Chawl, Lal Baug, BOMBAY.
37. D. R. AVAD, 189, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
38. KAGDI MAHOMED UMAR NURUDDIN, "Mitha House," Mill Ghat, KARACHI.
39. K. A. MODI, 63, Parsee Gali, BOMBAY 3.
40. Mrs. SITA B. PURAO, Goregaonkar's Wadi, GAMDEVI.
41. EYUNNI-VENKATA SESHAVATHARAM, Pleader, WEST GODAVARY.
42. B. M. MANKAR, 8, Tata Blocks, BANDRA.
43. Mrs. A. KAMALABAI, D/2, S.I. Building, MATUNGA.
44. E. M. PATEL, Chinimini's House, Nanpura, SURAT.
45. DORAB E. COOPER, 55, Creek Row, CALCUTTA.
46. M. B. DHONDE, Parvati Bhuvan, VILLE PARLE.
47. Miss R. N. M. HOMJEE, Marian Mansion, POONA 2.
48. Miss SARWARANI, 388, Bandikere, MYSORE.
49. T. J. ENGINEER, Agano Vad, SURAT.
50. JEHANGIR P. GYARA, Flour Mill, NASIK CITY.
51. R. J. PANDYA, C/o Mehta Laljee and Co., 2-4, Oak Lane; BOMBAY 1.
52. M. B. CONTRACTOR, Najampura Street, PALANPUR.
53. ASGHARALI, C/o Abdul Husein Walibhoy, Perfumer, UDAIPUR.
54. EUSBIE D'SOUZA, Loco Foreman, J. and D. Rly., JAMNAGAR.
55. B. C. SHAH, 82, Gulal Wadi, BOMBAY.
56. R. P. DADKAR, 99, Hanuman Building, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
57. ABDULHUSEIN GULAMALI, C/o East India Tramways, Co., Ltd., Bunder Road, KARACHI.
58. R. M. SHAH, 135, D. Thomson Road, NEW DELHI.
59. P. M. MURKUTE, Pleader, NASIK CITY.
60. C. De SOUZA, 70, 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao BOMBAY.
61. DARABSHAW D. KHARAS, Mistri Building, BOMBAY 7.
62. Ahmed A. Gani, Mohmed Essabhoy Sheri, GONDAL.
63. P. K. BHAVE, Khamtalao, BHANDARA.
64. SAIFUDDIN M. TAYEBALI, JUBBULPORE.
65. LAWRENCE D'SOUZA, Kole-Kalyan, Post SANTA CRUZ.
66. V. M. KALE, Saraswati Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.
67. Mrs. T. R. MEHTA, Vincent Square Dadar, BOMBAY.
68. Mohamed A. Degani, Bhagatalao, SURAT.
69. SYED MOHD. ALI, C/o Hamid Ali, Engine Driver, AGRA (Cant.)
70. R. V. KULKARNI, Dyeing Master, The Bharat Mills, HUBLI.
71. MRS. KHORSHED J. SIDHWA, 99, Kalyaniwalla House, Fanaswadi, BOMBAY 2.
72. CHIBABHOY SAMJI MALVENIA Narayan Dhabolkar Road, Malbar Hill, BOMBAY.
73. K. S. BHARADWAS, Dhantoli, NAGPUR.
74. AMBALAL D. VARMA, Khatriwad, BULSAR.
76. MALJI DRIVER, C/o Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, KARACHI.
76. M. C. VAIDYA, 10th, Khar Road, BOMBAY.
77. BHOWANBHOY PREMJI HALVAI, Marwari Bazaar, YEOTMAL.
78. E. K. KAPADWALLA, MAHESHWAR.
79. ABBASBHOY ALIBHOY TOTANAWALLA, 83 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
80. D. R. SALUNKI C.M.S. Mission, AURANGABAD.
81. FAKRUDIN LOOKMANJEE KHANGAONWALLA, Kamru Baug, UJJAIN.
82. L. C. DAVER, 201, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
83. FATAMBAI HASANALI SABUWALLA, Tobaccowalla Mohalla, SIDHPUR.
84. TURAK NOORMAHMED WALIMAHOMED, Akal Bazar, AHMEDNAGAR.
85. V. R. RAO, Shanti Nivas, BOMBAY 7.
86. MUSHTAN K. HAIDERMOTA, 47, Muhari Yukar Road, CALCUTTA.
87. Mrs. T. SATYAVATI, 1462, Dhal Bazzar, SECUNDERABAD
88. NAJU LADHA, Post Office, Bhuj, CUTCH.
89. H. I. REUBEN, Clerk, Stg. Dept, G.P.O., Fort, BOMBAY.
90. P. RAMA IYER, 11, Miranda New Chawl, Dadar, BOMBAY.
91. Mrs. J. A. LALJEE, Standard Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
92. CHUNILAL MOTIRAM, Christy Galli, AHMEDNAGAR.
93. Mrs. M.K. BHARUCHA, 682, Parsee Colony, Dadar, BOMBAY.
94. M. HAMEED ESUF, 29, Onion Bazzar Street, NEGAPATAM.
95. ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Mistry, Machine Shop, Parel, BOMBAY.
96. MAHAVJEE SAJAN NARIGARA, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
97. SATISCHANDRA SABNIS, C/o. Dr. N. D. Sabnis, AMRAOTI.
98. SHANTILAL DHARAMSHI VIPANI, Bhojrajpura, GONDAL.
99. RAJALAXMI H. JOSHI, 141-32nd Lane, RANGOON.
100. HUSEINBHOY E. BHURA, Ghanchiwad, GUNDEVI.
101. N. N. LOKHUNDWALLA, Sadar-Bazaar, JUBBULPORE.
102. JAISUKLAL VEJNATH MANDAK, Nagar Chakla, BHUJ-CUTCH.
103. TAMBAKUWALLA MANCHARAM MOTIRAM, Khatriwad, BULSAR.
104. Mrs. NAJAMAI NARIMAN MEDHORA, Bazaar Street, BILLIMORA.
105. TAHERALI MAHOMEDALI ANTARIA, Bunder Road, KARACHI.
106. Miss DHUN D. TURNER, New Cama Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
107. Miss G. CRAWFORD, 277, Block, KALYAN.
108. MAHOMEDALI MOOSAJEE DIWAN, Campbell Street, KARACHI.
109. Mrs. SARASWATIBAI M. LIMAYE, Limaye Blocks, VILLE PARLE.
110. B. D. GORKSHANKER, C/o Dadajee Dhackjee, MANDVI POST.
111. JOHN THOMAS D'ABREO, 18, New Cantwady, BANDRA.
112. H. E. SARKARI, Umrigar Building, Dadar, BOMBAY.
113. CHANABHOY RANCHODJEE, William Jack & Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

114. HUSSEINBHOY MAMUJEE RAWALLA, Faizi Hoosein Building, KARACHI CITY.
115 K. C. MEHTA, Solakoti Building, BOMBAY 7.
116 Miss PREMILA MHATRE, Dewoobai Bhuwan, Mazagaon, BOMBAY.
117 GULAM RASUL, 7/1, Madan Pal Lane, Bhawanipur, CALCUTTA.
118 E. SOLOMON, Burmah Shell Benzine, Sewree, BOMBAY.
119 SITARAM M. THAKUR, Fergusson Road, Worli, BOMBAY.
120 KURBANHUSEIN MAHOMED-ALI, HARARWALLA, Najumpura, PALANPUR.
121 SHIRINBAI EBRAHIMJI ESSAJEE ANTARIA, Bunder Road, KARACHI.
122 M. L. RAO, Sita Buldi, Temple Road, NAGPUR.
123 OGHAVJEE SAVJEE WAGHELA, Savjee Premjee & Bros. GONDAL.
124 J. G. NAVIS, Carmichael Road, BOMBAY 6.
125 JOOGALDAS J. BHAVSAR, Badrika Ashram, BOMBAY 4.
126. C. M. SANTOS, Tyabjee Building, Carnac Road, BOMBAY 2.
127. B. R. LAKSHMANRAO, Modi Vada, JUBBULPORE.
128. ABDUL SHAKUR SALEMAHOMED, A. Allmahomed & Co., Karnac Road, BOMBAY 2.
129. RATTAN MANCHERSHAW MENTI, 800, Parsee Colony, Dadar, BOMBAY.
130. U.A. HEJMADI, 2 A, Empress Mahal, Dadar, BOMBAY.
131. PATNI NOORMAHOMED REHMAN, Verawalwalla, AHMEDNAGAR.
132. ABDEALI ADAMJEE, 8, Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY.
133. TONY VAZ, 28, C. M. S. Compound, BOMBAY 4.
134. MEHTA WADILAL HATHIRAM, NAGAR CHAKLA, CUTCH-BHUJ.
135 A. D. KARKHANIS, Goregaon Wadi, BOMBAY 7.
136 F. P. MORAES, B. I. T. Block No. 1, Love Lane, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.
137 Mrs. KUSUM C. DHAIRYAWAN, Peerbhoy Building, BOMBAY 2,
138 RAMANLAL NAGINDAS SHAH, C/o Ebrahim & Co., East Street, POONA.
139 ABOOBAKER JOOSAB, C/o Haroon Adam & Co., Zakeria Musjid, BOMBAY. 3
140 Mrs. SHALINI B. DHAIRYAVAN, 22, Lady Jamshedjee Road, MAHIM, BOMBAY.
141 B. R. Kalirya (Painter), MOVIA, (Via Gondal).
142 Miss KETTY M. JHAVERY, Kapadia Block, PARSEE COLONY Dadar,. Bombay.
143 BATUL E. GALELI, 85, Doctor Street, BOMBAY 3.
144 VISHWANATH GOVIND ATHALYE, 29, Goregaonkar's Chawl, Girgaon, BOMBAY.
145 NARIMAN DOSSABHOY GUZDAR, Hora Street, GUNDEVI.
146 FAKHRUDIN ABDUL KARIMBHOY NETERWALLA, Laheri Manzil, Bhindi Bazar, BOMBAY.
147 Miss JANAKI, 11, Armstrong Road, BANGALORE.
148 Mrs. D. M. HAKIM, Bacha Mansion, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
149. FAKIR MANGA, 120 Parsee Bazaar Street, FORT.
150 M. D. SHROFF, 220 Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
151 L. K. DESAI, Sub-Registrar, JALALPORE.
152 M. I. MASTER, Agripada Police Station, BOMBAY 11.
153 BAPTIST BARRETTO, 7, Dhinoo Buildings, Parel, BOMBAY.
154 KUSUM N. MANKAR, 28, Popatwadi, BOMBAY 2.
155 TANMUKH K. MEHTA, Amliram, Gopipura, SURAT.
156 Miss SUSHILA BALA, 172, Bazaar Gate, Fort, BOMBAY.
157 H. H. NABIJEE, 218, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY 3.
158 Dr. PATHAK, BORDI.
159 FIDAALI & CO., Tin Manufacturers, Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, BOMBAY, 4.
160 GODAVERYBAI PRAGJI, 72, Bharuch Street, Mandvi, BOMBAY.
161 MIRZA ISMAIL MOHAMED, M. S. 56, Burma Shell Benzine, Installation. Sewri, BOMBAY.
162. H. R. SUBHARAO, C/o. H. N. Rao & Bros., BANGALORE CITY.
163 RUBABBAI HASANALI BANDUKWALLA, Zazaria Chawl, Bhendi, Bazaar, BOMBAY.
164 SHRIMATI NASODABAI HARIPRASAD, Krishna Building, BOMBAY, 1.
165 BHAVANISHANKAR L. KAIKINI, C/o Ullal & Sons, HUBLI.
166 JASSIBEHEN J. BHAVSAR, Badrika Ashram, BOMBAY 4.
167 MAHOMEDBHOY ABDUL HUSSEIN KAGALWALLA, 50, Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.
168 M. CHHATRIWALLA, Wilson Road, KOLHAPUR.
169 KARSANDAS J. BHATIA, PADAMSHI BHUVAN, Matunga, BOMBAY.
170 Md. S. MANIAR, 22, New Kazi Street, Null Bazaar, BOMBAY.
171 ANAND S. DHAIRYAVAN, 32, Motiram Bhuvan, BOMBAY 4.
172 Miss NAZLI GULAMHUSEIN, Taher Mahal, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
173 PRAGJI VISHRAM BURDRES, Chandawalla Building, WARDHA.
174 F. M. INDOREWALLA, 97, Bhusari Mohalla, BOMBAY 3.
175 S. C. DEGANI, Begampura, SURAT.
176 MAGANLAL VANILAL, 5, Gokal Galli, BOMBAY 2.
177 J. P. BLOCK-MAKER, Germania Dyeing & Printing Works, C. P. Tank, BOMBAY.
178. GOHALE RAMJEE NAGER, Bheda Nivas, JAMNAGAR.
179 S. K. J. JOOMABHOY, C/o. Ebrahim Currim & Sons, Pydhownie, BOMBAY.
180 J. B. MASTER, 11, Wadia Block, Lal-Baug, BOMBAY.
181 TEHMI DOSSABHOY GUZDAR Hora Street, GUNDEVI.
182. JAMSHED MISTRI, Mistry Building, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
183. NARANLAL M. SHAH, C/o Fort Rhodes & Parkes, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
184. G. V. VAIDYA, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.
185. Miss NIRMALABAI, Sucha House, Matunga, BOMBAY.
186. V. C. CORKE, 41, Pali Hill, BANDRA.
187. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, C/o Jamshedjee Ruttonjee & Co., Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
188. SALEBHOY EMRANALI, Edward Cottage, JUBBULPORE.
189. ABDEALI M. ABDUL RASUL Napier Road, KARACHI.
190. NARANDAS P. DOCTOR, Bhogalia Falia, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
191. CORKE, S., "Bella Vista", BANDRA.
192. P. BORGES, Sita Nivas, Parel, BOMBAY.
193. T. A. NAIDU, Trunk Telephones, Fort, BOMBAY.
194 SETH KESHARIMUL, Khubchand Gin Factory, NANDRA. (Via Pachoru).
195 G. P. KAPADIA, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
196 MILLER, D., 28, Pithawalla Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
197 D. CARDINE, Chinoy Building, BOMBAY 10.
198 Prof. A. M. KHAN, Three Gate, Chudi Chawl, AHMEDABAD.
199 ABDULREHMAN USMAN, Mistri Building, BOMBAY 7.
200 TEHMINA BEJONJEE CAPTAIN, Cama—Sethna House, Chikalwadi, BOMBAY.
201 M. B. NAVALKAR, 32, Motiram Bhuvan, BOMBAY 4.
202 DHUN P. MAJOR, Dhun Lodge, HARDA.
203 P. ROZARIO, De Monte Street, BANDRA.
204 D. V. SARANGDHAR, J. K. Building, Gamdevi, BOMBAY.
205. B. K. MADGAOKAR, Mathew Road, BOMBAY.
206. P. S. SATHAYE, Electoroll Office, Town Hall, Fort, BOMBAY.
207. W. MARCENOUT, 33, Rebseh Street, BOMBAY.
208. A. M. ABBAS, 83, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
209. ADAM EBRAHIM Foras Road Paper Depot, BOMBAY.
210. ANANTRAY R. JOSHI, Andabaya's Chakla, JAMNAGAR.
211. S. BAIG, Eranna Gutta, HYDERABAD (Dn.)
212. INDIRABAI V. NACHANE, Pleader, THANA.
213 LUHAR NARAN HIRJEE, Bazaar, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
214 ISHWARDAT NARBHERAM SHASTRI, Cama Mehta Sheri, SURAT.
215 EBRAHIM AMADBHOY, Panchanjee Zalani Sheri, GONDAL.
216 MEMON ABDUL KARIM SULEMAN, Bhathi Was, SIDHPUR.
217. THAKKAR RANJITSINGH HIRJEE KAPALWARA, Near Saini Sheri, MUNDRA-CUTCH.

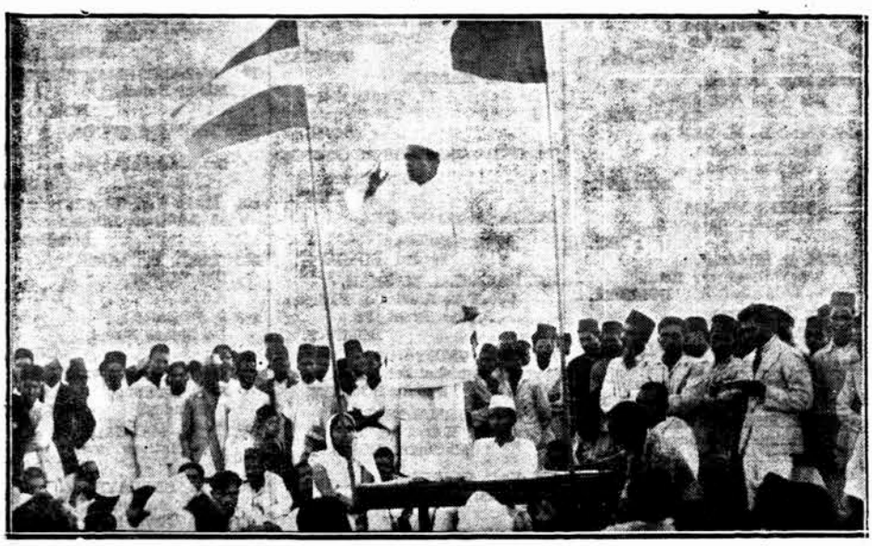
Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
A	2	J	16
B	17	K	8
C	13	L	9
D	7	M	15
E	3	N	18
F	4	O	12
G	5	P	6
H	11	Q	14
I	10	R	1

Consolation Prizes

Result of the awards of Consolation Prizes will be announced in our next Sunday's issue.

Entrants are requested to watch for the list on Sunday 29th March, 1936.



To protest against the acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the New Constitution, a public meeting was held on Friday on the Chowpatty Sands, with Mr. Achyut Patwardhan (seated in centre) in the chair. Mr. Meheralli speaking at the meeting.

In The Assembly Chamber

SIR JAMES GRIGG CHANGES HIS TONE

(By: K. T. SHAH.)

On the concluding day of the second stage of the Finance Bill, there were great expectations. The big guns on either sides were expected to go off; and a volume of instruction as well as entertainment was promised, which drew large crowds to the galleries. But, except for Noyce and Grigg on Government side, none of the Leaders on the Opposition side made an appearance. I do not forget the Baronets from Bombay, who set the ball rolling to-day; but as he had nothing more to say than to repeat the theme he has been entertaining the Finance Member and the Assembly with ever since the finance discussion started, he could hardly be called amongst those who were expected to provide fresh instruction.

Sir Frank Noyce on Swadeshi.

Sir Frank Noyce answered Mr. G. D Gupta from the Central Province,—or attempted to answer. But his main answer was to Mr. Joshi. He himself called it their annual duet,—and this time the theme of the song was "Give me the Key". He did not however, fancy himself in the role of St. Peter at the gateway of heaven; and Mr. Joshi is left to cry in wilderness. Nevertheless, Sir Frank,—who by common consent, is reputed to be amongst the best in the present Government lot, in sympathy, understanding, and a desire to do the best he could under the circumstances,—is not unmindful of the claims of Labour; and his desire to industrialise the country was emphasized by him, in the claim that his homage to Swadeshi was no mere lip loyalty. He said he wore a Swadeshi shirt and suit; that he smoked Swadeshi cigars; that he put on Swadeshi hat; that he used, wherever possible, Swadeshi articles, of Indian make for his personal,—and, presumably for his departmental,—requirements. That is more than many a mill-owner from Bombay could say

Mr. Amarnath Chattopadhyaya held the house for over an hour and a quarter. But before him Dr. Khan Saheb had just completed his tale of the Afridis; Mr. Chattopadhyaya enumerated a long catalogue of personal and public grievances, which more than once earned him the mild rebuke of the Chair, saying that the Hon. Member must remember there were other Hon. Members wanting to speak. But Mr. Chattopadhyaya thought that, as he had not spoken before, he would be entitled to speak as long as he chose. Of course, there is no time limit; and it depends on the sense of proportion of Hon. Members as to how long they would hold the floor each with his own list of nostrums. One cannot, however, consciously say that much real enlightenment can be derived from such harangues.

A Welcome Change.

Sir James Grigg rose to reply to the four days' Debate at 3-30, and finished his reply exactly an hour later. He seems to be chastened in theme and politer in tone. He picks his expressions a little more carefully, and offers an advance apology in case any one's susceptibility should be hurt. This is certainly a welcome change. Of course, his thesis has not changed, nor his outlook altered. But that one cannot expect from him. He cited a list of authorities, and made a series of quotations from them, to show that India was not so prosperous in pre-British days, and is not so heavily exploited by the British, as Pandit Pant had made out. He then turned to Messrs. Joshi and Mody, and found in their agreement for once, upon the need to industrialise the country an omen of the worst order. Industrialisation to double the present volume would not, he thought, absorb more than a million more workers, and so would not solve the growing problem of national unemployment. He cannot rid himself of the belief that the burden of protective duties falls eventually upon the consumers, and that the Indian consumer has been bearing that burden in a marked degree in respect of cotton and sugar. He had nothing to set off against this burden, by way of improved employment in the country, thanks to these new industries; nor would he recognise that foreign capital invested in India would cause a drain. Altogether the manner of his speech was far superior to last year; but his matter was just as familiar as before.

The debate, on the whole, has been weaker, more insipid, more dull and uninspiring than last year; and the programme, hitherto known, of the Finance Bill through its remaining stages, does not promise any improvement, so far as present indications go.

TENDENCIES IN WORLD ECONOMICS

Dr. Pillai's Interesting Broadcast Talk

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

Interesting revelations were made by Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the International Labour Office (Indian Branch), in the course of his broadcast talk on Thrusday night regarding recent tendencies in world economics.

Analysing the causes of the present depression, he said that the world's primary production has been increasing thrice as far as population. Apart from the undue development of war, industries, rationalisation had greatly increased the world's producing capacity. But distribution was unable to keep pace with this increased production, and thus brought about the present crisis. At the time of the crisis, therefore, the world was much richer than it was before the war.

A second outstanding point he made was that Europe was no longer the only workshop of the world. Asia Oceania and South America were rapidly building up industries of their own and in the newer industrial areas, manufacturing progress was much quicker than in Europe. The old economic equilibrium had thus been destroyed.—A.P.

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NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Absence Of Selling Pressure From Pool

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Other Commodities Quiet

BOMBAY, March 21.

On Saturday cross-rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm in the absence of selling pressure from the pool. There was trade and foreign buying.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

COMMODITIES QUIET

Wheat and other commodities were quiet with small business.

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	10.62
To-day's opening	10.65
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	10.72
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.77
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.78
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 195-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 21.

Cotton developed considerable steadiness to-day on absence of selling pressure from the pool together with some scattered trade buying and covering. It is thought details of new farm programme will be in line with expectations with the result that the market maintained a very steady tone throughout.

Trading in July commenced at 10.65 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying together with foreign buying under the influence of which July steadily rose to 10.72 when however some slight recession occurred on some hedging but July finally closed at 10.72 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.99/10.99) 11.03/11.02
July (10.62/10.61) 10.65/10.64
October (10.25/10.24) 10.22/10.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.04) 6.04
American May (5.91) 5.91
Egyptian March (8.91) 8.92
Egyptian May (8.76) 8.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 21.

The market was closed to-day. Broach cotton for April May delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 195-8 with New York closing futures 10 points up.

Princess Marie Jose, the Crown Princess of Italy is sailing shortly for Asmara to serve as a nurse in the military hospital. She has already been trained as a nurse and has just undergone a course of training in tropical diseases under the direction of Sir Aldo Castellani.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 21.

Previous closing	4.96 7/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	4.95 13/16
Difference	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 21

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 1/4 and then eased to 4.95 15/16 subsequently further easing to 4.95 13/16.

Franc opened at 74.93 and then eased to 74-91 but eventually improving to 74.92.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 21

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 21

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 21.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 21.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2) 5.65 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.56) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.37) 62.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/6, 49.5 and 49/4. The market was quiet and featureless owing to the absence of speculative interest with traders awaiting outside developments. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/4, 49/3 and 49/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12. There was nothing particularly important doing here and prices moved in a very narrow margin and closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 35/11/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 72 5/8 and July 74 3/8 the market was very quiet in the absence of any particular buying activity with traders awaiting further developments abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 5/8. Trading was somewhat quiet in the absence of any speculative enquiry with quieter advices from abroad checking activity.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 21.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 sellers. Barely steady) closed.

Lead (£16 3/4 buyers £16 13/16 sellers. Quiet) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 21.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought. China sold Market quiet.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop March (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers

Lightning March (£22 sellers) £22 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

October December (7 3/4 paid and value) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Wheat May	4 6 3
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 4 3
Linseed September	7 7 9

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

In good selection there was brisk competition among British and continental buyers. Prices were well maintained.

Greasy lower (0-7 3/4) 0-7 1/2
Greasy higher (1-9) 1-10 1/2
Scoured lower (0-11) 0-11
Scoured higher (2-6) 2-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 21.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 21.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 64 5/8) dol 63 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/8) dol 35 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 64 3/4) dol 63 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 1/4) unquoted.

TAXI DRIVERS ULTIMATUM

Sequel To Alleged Victimisation Of Union Chief

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union in a communication states:—

The day after the holding of the Extraordinary General Meeting at the People's Jinnan Hall on Wednesday last, the Senior Police Inspector went up to the Taxi of Mr. Liaqat Hussein, the President of the Taxi Drivers' Union, and forfeited his Taxi permit and Registration Number Plate. This the Union believes is an act of victimization.

Accordingly an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union was held on Friday afternoon when the following resolution has been unanimously passed and communicated to the Police Commissioner.

"The Managing Committee of the Union resolves that the Police Commissioner should be immediately informed of the action of the Senior Inspector, Mr. Punter, in forfeiting the Taxi permit and Registration Number Plate of the President of the Union which is an act of victimization and calls upon the Commissioner to withdraw the arbitrary order of the above official before Tuesday next, otherwise all the Taxi drivers of Bombay will be constrained much against their will to declare a universal strike."

The Taxi Drivers are firm and if no satisfactory reply is received before Tuesday, the Taxi drivers are determined upon going on strike on that date.

SINGAPORE AIR FORCE

SINGAPORE March 21.

Important plans to increase the Singapore airforce are officially announced. The volunteer forces will be inaugurated on March 25. Hangars will be erected on the new million-pound civil aerodrome chosen as the headquarters. Training planes are being sent from England, and the volunteer force at the start will be reinforced by a strong nucleus of Raf airmen. Hundred recruits have already offered services.—Reuter.

COOL & REFRESHING

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KALVERT'S ORANGE

Backers Receive Surprises On Jamshedi Naoroz Day

Teller Defeats Goolash In Chief Event By Narrow Margin

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

With the season fast drawing to a close, backers are making feverish attempts to recoup their losses, and yesterday's bumper attendance reflected the enthusiasm of speculators out to make or break. Several outsiders however turned up to disturb their best laid plans.

As it was "Jamshedi Naoroz," Parsi owners took advantage of the occasion, and both Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and Mr. Kelso saw their colours triumph. The former recorded a profitable double through the medium of Sunspot and Aziza while the latter won with Centoi and only just missed a double when Magnitude failed in her mission in the Phoenix Park Plate.

Brace by means of a treble equalled Cook in the Jockey's Championship.

There was great disappointment when Chou Rose, who was heavily backed in the Chantilly Plate stood at the barrier and took no part in the race. A great duel between Teller and Goolash ended in a narrow victory for Mrs. Musry's gelding by a neck.

In the Karachi Plate Her Ladyship failed to give weight to a lot of youngsters who are improving with every run. Shell Out well ridden by Mendoza made amends for his defeat last week by winning comfortably from Gipsy Jack and Goblin.

Harding Breaks The Ice

J. Harding, who has experienced a long spell of bad luck, broke the ice on Whatanight in the Phoenix Park Plate. The English lightweight timed his challenge very cleverly to overtake Magnitude, the favourite who had a break on the field.

Centoi got the better of Argo's Heir and Himat in the St. Cloud Handicap after a ding dong struggle in which the issue was in the balance till the very last stride. Cartoon, who was expected to take a hand in the fighting disappeared rather suddenly when the race took a serious turn.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 442 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 2,495-8.

THE DELTA PLATE. (DivisionI.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mrs. K. T. Sampat's FIRPO 7-8 Simmons 1
Mr. Diamond's REFORM 8-13 Hutchins 2
Mr. Hossain Alvan's TURKISH PRINCE 9-0 Whitside 3
Mr. B. D. Chawan's TOFAN BEG 8-4 Spackman 4

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths 1 length.

Time.—1min. 50-4 5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 235 for win, Rs. 48; Rs. 37; Rs. 29 and Rs. 21 for places.

Not Run:—Faust 8-10, and Darya Dil 8-10.

Favourite:—Gay Life and Wafi Zobae.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE DELTA PLATE. (Division II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs. rules proposed by the N.W.I.F.A., Mr. Syed Fatah's KANZ AL MULUK 8-10 Brace 1
Mr. N. Mathradas's JANKIZ KHAN 8-0 Davison 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's JEWAN 7-8 Whiteside 3
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY 7-11 Britt 4

Won by short head; 4 lengths; neck.

Time.—1min. 50-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 14; Rs. 18; Rs. 13 and Rs. 24 for places.

Not Run:—Saif Antar 8-0.

Favourite.—Jewan 7-8.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE TRALEE PLATE.—Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. F.G. Travers' HILL NOTE 9-0, Blyth 1
Mrs. R.H. Tucker's PERRIER 8-3, Mendoza 2
Mr. E.F. Neilson's STRENGTH 7-9, Britt 3
Mr. Eve's MARSEILLES 9-7, Brace 4
Mr. M. Wemyss' Shippea 7-11, A. Clarke 5

Not run: Chapei 7-4.

Won by short head, head and 1 length.

Time: 2mins. 6-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 103 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Kelso's CENTOI 3-11, Whiteside 1
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR 8-6, Marrable 2
Mr. R.K.F. Singh's HIMAT 8-4, Graham 3
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard 8-1, Burn 4

All ran.

Won by short head, head and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 12-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 89 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. (Division I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Hanicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's SUNSPOT 8-0, Brace 1
Mr. M.C. Patel's DANGER 8-13, Simmons 2
Mr. K.T. Sampat's BAHADUR AL IRAQ 8-7, C. Hoyt 3
The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s AMIR-ULMULK 8-4, Davison 4
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Jubilee 8-3, Whittle 5

Not run: Imperial 8-8.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 36-3.5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Wemyss' WHATANIGHT 8-0, Harding 1
Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 7-7, Whiteside 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD BIZ 7-11, Britt 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack 9-1, Blyth 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths and short head.

Time: 1min. 1sec.

First tote paid Rs. 81 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 18 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by F.J. Reynolds.

THE CHANTILLY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1935 and all horses in Class II.

Mrs. L. Musrey's TELLER 8-5, Britt 1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 8-8, C. Hoyt 2
Mr. A. Higgins' TEL ASUR 8-5, Marrable 3
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks 7-7, O'Neale 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 111 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. R.B. Davison's SHELL OUT 8-7, Mendoza 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 7-13 (crd. 8-2), Forsyth 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GOBLIN 7-11, Britt 3
Mr. Kelso's ROBERTA 8-0, Northmore 4
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Cryptogram 8-3, Marrable 5

Not run: Fanciful 7-0, Excellence 7-10.

First tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 21, Rs. 42 and Rs. 33 for places.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP.—(Division II.) Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's AZIZA 9-4, Brace 1
Mr. R. Higgins' IRAQ GIFT 9-0, G. Hutchins 2
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI 8-11, Wilson 3
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's PAILA-ZAMAN 7-7, Simmons 4
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order 8-0, Britt 5

Not run: Mosul King 7-7.

First tote paid Rs. 98 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 39 for places.

F. A. Cup Semifinals

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the results of the F.A. Cup semi-finals:

Arsenal 1, Grimsby 0.

Sheffield United 2, Fulham 1.—Reuter's Special.

England Beat Rugby

LONDON, March 21.

At Twickenham, in the International Rugby match, England beat Scotland, by nine points to eight.—Reuter's Special.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLERS

Advisory Council Discusses Problem

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Central Advisory Council for railways met to-day. Besides the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, there were present agents of several railways, including those of the G. I. P., Bengal Nagpur, East Indian and B. B. and C. I. and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan presided.

It is understood the only item discussed was a bill relating to ticketless travellers. After a lengthy discussion, in which the agents also participated, it was decided to retain in the bill the provision empowering administration to expel from the train all ticketless travellers who were not prepared to pay the fare.

The provision relating to punishment to the ticketless travellers was under discussion, when the Committee adjourned for a later date to be thereafter fixed.—A.P.

EDUCATION WEEK AT ANDHERI

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, March 21.

Under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Paruleker, Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, a conference of the Primary English Schools has been arranged by a few suburban enthusiasts which will take place at Gazdar Hall Andheri, on Thursday the 26th instant. This conference is the first of its kind, and it is expected that being the only platform for exchange of views by various educational authorities, it will be largely availed of.

Besides Mr. C. J. Bhatt, Principal, Andheri High School, Professor Correa Alfonso, Ismail College and Mr. V. I. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, about 200 teachers and a number of guests, have been invited to participate in the function.

Iranian Association Celebrate Novroz Festival

There was a distinguished gathering at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday evening when a garden party was given there by the Iranian Association of Bombay, to celebrate the "Nowroz" festival.

H.H. the Aga Khan's Kandi Mohola Boy Scouts troops bands provided very entertaining music.

Speeches pertaining to the national festival of Iran were delivered by the President, Mr. Khalil Deshdashti and Mr. Fredoon Khosravi. Greetings of the season were freely exchanged:

Among those present were: The Consul for Afghanistan, the Consul for Rumania, Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala, Mr. Gulam Ali Merchant, President of the Aga Khan's Council, Colonel Jelal Shah, Mr. Haji Mohomed Reza Busheri, Captain Digby-Beste and Mrs. and Miss Digby-Beste.

Members of H.H. the Aga Khan's Council were also present. d

Bus Accident Casualties

TRIVANDRUM, March 21.

Details of yesterday's bus accident at Kuzhithurai in South Travancore show that the bus fell 43 feet into a deep ditch, at the bottom of a bridge embankment. One died, 23 were removed to hospital, two were slightly injured, and two escaped uninjured.

Dewan Nawab Sir Muhammad Habibullah motored from Cape Comorin, last evening, to the scene of the accident and inspected the place. He also visited the hospital and enquired about the condition of the injured.—A.P.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

U. S. S. R.

An amusing situation had lately arisen in the court of our local Chief Presidency Magistrate, when His Worship wanted to know what the cryptic letters U.S.S.R. connoted. Though the court house was packed with learned members of the bar, (they have a charming chivalrous custom of addressing each other as 'my learned brother, you know, and the adjective should not be taken too literally) and high officers of the criminal intelligence department (No pun meant!), "none of them," so runs the report, "seemed to know the correct meaning"! 'United States of Soviet Russia,' was one of the answers; United Socialist Soviet Republic hazarded another. Ultimately it was agreed, after various guesses, that it meant—or ought to—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. And after this happy, schoolboy interlude, the trial proceeded with its wonted gravity.

* * * *

Those Initials

It would, of course, be easy to be hard against those estimable gentlemen. But, for myself, being an ignoramus, I feel a profound measure of sympathy for them. For though they are invested with such mighty authority, they have proved that they are human—to err is human, after all! And really the world to-day is not only riddled, but almost ruled by those ubiquitous and mysterious initials. The present civilisation has set such a hot pace, that people must not only write in shorthand, but necessarily speak in a short-tongue as it were. From every quarter, initials are being hurled at us, like dust in a storm. From Russia come the U.S.S.R. and the dreaded O.G.P.U. In the U.S.A. or the United States of America to make it clear to the tyro, the N.R.A. (now, how many of you can tell me off the tip of your tongue, what this stands for) verily started a series of permutations and combinations of the alphabet, which let me confess at once, I have never been able to keep track of.

President Roosevelt is such an inveterate experimenter, and so prolific are the fruits of his labours, that the world ought to be really grateful to him for those handy labels. They have been a boon to the world's vocal chords and to its supply of ink. And even if one is frequently bewildered by them, one need not be very much alarmed, for the Supreme Court is sure to scrap the latest batch of them later if not sooner! And so the codes never lose their novelty and the American quest of prosperity, its piquancy.

* * * *

Brevity Bug

Coming nearer home, we have the A.I.C.C. and the B.P.C.C. for those politically inclined; and of course there is the C.I.D. for gentlemen having a taste for crime. And for those who are neither politicians nor criminals, but plain, common citizens like you and me, there is a whole crop of them to choose from; there are the W.I.R.T.C., the W.I.F.A., the S.P.C.A., the W.I.A.A., the B.B.R.A.S., and so on ad infinitum. It all sounds to me like B.U.N.K U.M., which, ladies and gentlemen, stands for—just Bunkum! Even our authors, who ought to have known better, have been very badly bitten lately by this brevity bug. They have banded themself into an international body under the symbol of the P.E.N. And for those who fancy themselves to have a gifted pen, I hasten to add that there is a B. B. (Bombay Branch) of the P.E.N. which they should forthwith honour with their names (and R.a.p.!)

And so we grope to-day in an unmeaning maze of initials, and I feel like crying (after Wordsworth) that "The Initial is too much with us." Why, to be a little personal, even these Comments are being written under the safe asylum of initials! I have only one concluding remark to offer, that is, howsoever fond you might be of those mystic signs, howsoever enamoured you might feel of those innocent-looking initials, avoid at least one of them like the very plague. And that one is the first initial invented by an impecunious humanity, to wit, I.O.U.

General Knowledge

To revert to the C. P. M. (another initial!) and his court, those learned gentlemen need really not blush for their inability to decipher "U.S.S.R." For Soviet Russia is after all beyond their province—outside law itself! And knowledge to-day has become so vast, that it is more than a man can do, to know his immediate ropes. The days of "surveying mankind from China to Peru" and of becoming a walking encyclopaedia are long since over. Aristotle and Bacon may have revelled in their omniscience in their days; to-day, even an Einstein glories in his comparative ignorance. And for those of us who preen themselves upon their fund of information, the newspapers often very thoughtfully provide the General Knowledge Questions: "How many of these can you answer?" And I have yet to meet a soul who has not been humbled in this process. Beverley Nichols tells a story in this connection. He was staying as a guest of Somerset Maugham, in the latter's villa in the South of France. The party included G. B. Stern, the novelist, H. G. Wells, a distinguished scientist, and an exceptionally cultured woman. By some chance, the talk turned to the general knowledge test, and a sample question paper was duly produced. "One would imagine that there at least was the nucleus of a certain amount of knowledge" says Beverley, "yet between them, they managed to answer only two and a half questions (out of ten), and even one of these was a fluke." And I remember a passage from that revealing look, Lord Oxford's "Letters to a Friend,' where the veteran statesman has positively gone into transports of joy for having earned passing marks in such a test paper. Childhood, all over again!

* * * *

S. V. P.

But there is hope for humanity yet. If civilisation connotes a complicating process, it also leads, 'pari passu', to simplification. And so the dullards and dunces of the world need not despair. For if you happen to be in Paris to-day, and whatever difficulty may present itself—from choosing your favourite brand of cigars, to seeking a little enlightenment about the Fourth Dimension,—all you have to do is to dial the magical S.V.P. You will be immediately greeted with a charming Que voulez vons?—what do you want? and everything will be straightened and smoothened for you in a trice. For S.V.P. does claim to be omniscient, in fact that is its speciality. What a boon it is to exasperated parents who are harassed by the questions of over-inquisitive children! And what a boon to long-suffering children who are harassed by some ghastly sums given for home-work, by over-enthusiastic teachers! After all, who wouldn't spend, as a critic observed, five francs of papas money to lea the cube root of 554, 326, 789?

P.S.

If you really want to know what S.V.P. stands for, send a direct trunk call to S.V.P. Paris., Q.E.D.

"Want any performin' fleas in y'er show, mister?"
"Wal, let's see what y' kin do!"

How M. L. As. Voted On Salt Duty Abolition

The following 52 voted for Mr. Nilkanth Dass' amendment relating to the Salt Duty:—

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. K. Nageshwar Rao, Prof. R. G. Ranga, Messrs. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Avanashilingam Chettiar, Muthurangam Mudliar, Dr. Rajan, Kumaraswami Raja, Mr. G. Aaron, Raja of Kollengode, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. Jedhe, Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, G.K. Hosmani, N. C. Chunder, Banerjea, Chattopadhyaya, Moitra, Som, A.C. Datta, Dr. Bhagwandas, Mr. Raghbir Narain, Sinha, Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Sri Prakash, Pt. K. K. Malaviya, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Kazmi, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Hansraj, Bhai Parmanand, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Messrs. Satyanarayan Sinha, B.B. Varma, B. Das, Nilkanth Das, Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Shri Krishna Sinha, Biharilal, Ramnarain Singh, Dr. Khare, Messrs. Gupta, Sheo Das Daga, B.K. Das, Thein Maung, U. Ba Si, Asaf Ali, Dr. Khan Saheb and Mr. M. S. Aney.

The following voted against:—

Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Morgan, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Leach, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir James Grigg, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Zafrullah Khan, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Messrs. Tottenham, Soence, Lloyd, Bewoor, P. R. Rau, Sanjiva Rau, Hands, Venkataram Iyer, Krishna Iyer, Aminuddin, Das, Das Gupta, Sale, Khurshed Mohd., S.N. Singh Grigson, Hutton, MacDougall, Sir Jawahar Singh, Sir S.C. Mukherji, Messrs. M.C. Rajah, Dalal, De Souza, Lalchand Navalrai, Sher Mohd. Khan, Nawaz Khan, Allah Bux Khan and Mr. Buss.

SUPPORT BAKHALE'S BILL

Ahmedabad Appeal To M.L.C.s

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

The Secretary of the Shop Assistants' Association, Ahmedabad, requests the President and members of the Legislative Council to support the Shop Bill.

Eleven thousand clerks work, he says, from eight in the morning to eleven in the night and often late.

They have no rest and no holiday. Nine thousand hotel boys work from five in the morning to one in the night.

Three thousand boys under 12 are toiling hard and the over exertion, without rest, ruin many lives.

Two thousand ledger-writers and wholesale trade assistants desire the insertion of clause to regularize trade, relieve the oppressed, and assist the helpless.

They have no spokesmen, no canvassers, no propagandists. In the name of God, mercy and humanity, solicit the support for this measure of public health and social uplift.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

I. F. A.'s Federation Scheme

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

In my last article on Wednesday I pointed out that the scheme formulated by the Maharaja of Santosh embodies the Federal Council within the framework of the Indian Football Association as an autonomous but inseparable unit of it. Its chief objects include everything that a controlling body should have.

Now turning to the composition of the Federal Council, we find the basis of representation altogether different from what the other all-India bodies have laid down. The Santosh scheme does not at the very outset grant representation to the provinces of States where football exists only in a small degree. The idea seems to be to start with provinces and other bodies which are well-developed in the football sense, so that the composite body might be a strong one. At the same time one of the chief objects enjoins the Federal Council to help in the creation of proper football I suppose, initiated in Eastern zones in India similar to the one, Bengal.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

As for the quota for each province, the I. F. A. stands on perfect equality with such small provinces as Assam and Central Province. Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and the Punjab will have two seats each as the others mentioned above. The North-West Frontier is the only province to get single representation. The Army which plays an important part in Indian soccer has been given two seats, while the Railways Combined have been offered one.

THE STATES' SHARE

Instead of allowing individual representation to any State, the scheme proposes two seats for all the affiliated States together. The proportion may appear rather unjust to the States as a whole. But considering the amount of development within their borders at present, it is really fair and equitable. In future some of them may form zones of their own by grouping together like the Western India States and claim direct representation.

EASTERN BENGAL'S CASE

An objection that is likely to be raised by some of the provinces against the above distribution of seats will be about the representation of Eastern Bengal as a separate entity. But if we consider the latter's claim on the volume of game seen in that part of the country, we shall not think it at all absurd. It is absolutely on a par with the representation of Gujarat and Maharashtra on the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

"FLY IN THE OINTMENT"

There is, however, another point which vitally affects the scheme and that is the equal representation of Europeans on the Federal Council. It is laid down that "one of the two representatives of each of the aforesaid Presidencies or provinces shall be a European to maintain in the Council a fair proportion of Indians and Europeans according to the basic principle of the Association." While freely admitting the large part which Europeans, apart from the Army, play in soccer in some parts of the country, it cannot be maintained that they deserve equal representation with the sons of the soil.

MUST NOT BE OBLIGATORY

People in other parts of India may not try to interfere with the arrangement prevailing in Bengal in this respect, but they cannot be expected to acquiesce in the same principle as regards the Federal Council. Despite any such obligatory rule, the Europeans in India are having more than their fair share in the control and management of games in this country. Therefore Rule No. 3 should not have any place in the constitution of the Federal Council.

HEADQUARTERS IN CALCUTTA

Rule 8 says: "The Federal Council shall have its headquarters in Calcutta with a permanent office which shall be maintained by the Indian Football Association and not by the Federal Council if it so decides. No expenditure in respect thereof in that case shall be met from the all-India funds that may be raised or allocated for all-India or International purposes."

It is further stipulated in Rule 9 that "all meetings of the Federal Council shall be held at the headquarters."

A GENEROUS OFFER

It is really very generous of the I. F. A. to offer to shoulder the expenses in connection with the permanent office. No other controlling body has received such an offer up to now. As Calcutta is the centre of football in India just as Bombay is for cricket, the proper places for their headquarters are unquestionably their chief centres. Nobody should therefore grudge the I. F. A. this honour.

OFFICE-BEARERS

It is proposed under Rule 13 that at the annual meeting of the Federal Council "a President and two Vice-Presidents who may be persons other than members of an affiliated club or association" shall be elected. But the power of election of a Chairman, an Honorary Treasurer and two Joint Honorary Secretaries has been delegated to the Governing Body of the I. F. A. under Rule 14, which stipulates that these office-bearers "may be persons other than members of an affiliated club or association and they shall be ex-officio members of the Federal Council but shall not be entitled to vote."

FEDERAL COUNCIL MUST ELECT

Although the Joint Honorary Treasurer of the Federal Council have been given the privilege, under Rule 18, to become ex-officio members of the Governing Body of the I. F. A. without voting rights, I am afraid the method of election of these office-bearers is sure to be objected to by other associations. The Federal Council alone should be responsible for the election of all its office-bearers. Therefore the above rules should be suitably amended. The division of offices between Indians and Europeans as mentioned in Rules 26 and 27 should be done away with.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

In course of this article I have pointed out some of the defects which need to be amended, altered or deleted, so as to make the Federal Council a thoroughly national institution. As I have stated before I see no objection in having the controlling body within the I. F. A. which is the oldest, the great and the richest association in the country. In fact this will enhance the prestige and strength of the new body. At the same time I must say that the Federal Council must be not only autonomous but independent of the I. F. A. in every important detail. The local side of the I. F. A. should be as dependent of the Federal Council as any other provincial association in the country. All powers should therefore be vested in the Federal Council and not the Governing Body of the I. F. A. as is proposed in the Santosh scheme. I hope the I. F. A. and all the provincial associations will agree with the above suggestions and work in concert to bring in a real Federation at no distant date.

(N.B.—These Jottings will henceforth appear on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays).

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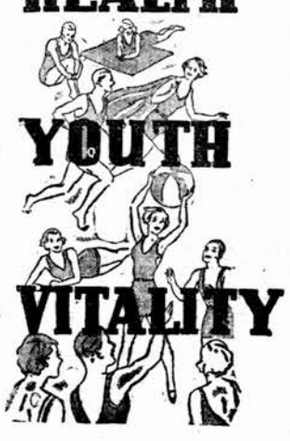

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O. K. 199.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 21.

Although to-day was a Bank Holiday, the local cotton market remained open on account of monthly settlement of Teji Mandi operations.

Following a rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 196-8 for Broach April/May delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 196 and declined to Rs. 195/8 on long liquidation.

There was a marked absence of any important buying and the tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/May	195	4	0
Broach July/Aug.	196	12	0
Oomra March	179	12	0
Oomra May	178	4	0
Oomra July	176	0	0
Bengal March	149	8	0
Bengal May	144	12	0
Bengal July	143	4	0

U. S. GINNINGS

The final ginning report for 1935 crop shows the total production as 10,417,000 bales in running number which will be equal to 10,635,000 bales of 500 bales. The ginnings published on 23rd January last were 10,250,000 bales while the final groundnut crop estimate published on the 9th December last was for 10,734,000 bales.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 20.

March	44.95+.05
May	45.20+40
July	45.05+25

EUROPEAN DISTURBANCE AND LIVERPOOL COTTON

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following news by Liverpool Airmail:—

The market has been very nervous during the past, week, mainly owing to fears of a disturbance in Europe, and whilst we do not think for one moment that anything will break out, one has always to safeguard oneself against such an eventuality. For that reason alone, we would not like at the present time to express a strong opinion on the Liverpool New York Straddle. It appears that in America "pool" are anxious sellers should the market rise a little. At the same time the trade and speculators, look upon the new crops as cheap and we cannot help but agree with them that cotton purchased under 5 1/2d. must eventually show a good profit.

If the worst should happen and any chance of hostilities breaking out, then there must be a good demand for cotton. On the other hand, if as we hope, things will be smoothened out, confidence will again come to the fore and a good demand will arise.

The Liverpool/Bombay straddle for July/Liverpool against July/August, Bombay, at any difference under 120 points seems attractive.

Subsidiary Industries In Baroda Rural Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 19.

The subject of "Subsidiary Industries in the programme of Rural Reconstruction," was discussed at a meeting of the members of the Baroda Economic Association held last evening. Naib Dewan Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, its president, gave an interesting and instructive talk on the subject and urged members to take the problem into their serious consideration for improving the health of the village population. He stressed the need of widening the scope of dairy industry and other subsidiary industries for improving the economic condition of the agriculturists.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, 22ND MARCH
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kcs.

11-15 a.m. Morning Worship. (Relayed from the Free Church, New Delhi). 12 noon I.B.S. Orchestra. Ghara. 12-10 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Ghazals. 12-40 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Deskar. 12-50 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Quawwali. 1-15 p.m. Haider Husain. Ghazals. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhopali. 6-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Fataudi, Kayal Aiman. 'Al-i-Nabi Aulad-i-Ali'. Thumari. 'Sanchi kaho muse Batiyan'. 6-40 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin. Lachhe Khan. Tabla. 6-45 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khayal Chandra Kant. 7 p.m. Sarangi and Tabla. Shudh Kaliyan. Malang Khan and Lachhe Khan. 7-05 p.m. Wazir Khan. Thumri and Ghazal. 7-30 p.m. Hindi ke Musalman Shair. Prof. M. M. Lachhmidhar Shastri. 7-45 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Tarana Malkaus. 7-55 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang—Asawari. 8 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazal. 'Jo Dard Dil Men Tha Wuh Meri Chasm-i-Tar Men Hai'. 8-10 p.m. Wazir Khan. Ghazals. 8-40 p.m. Kallo Bai Ghazals. 9 p.m. Wazir Khan Ghazals. 9-15 p.m. News In Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Horses and Things Like that! Capt. W. E. Maxwell, C.I.E. 10 p.m. A. Concert by His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

Bombay Programme

SUNDAY, 22nd March.
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

10-30 a.m. The Studio Orchestra. 11-30 a.m. Light Music. J.L. Ranade of Ahmednagar. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Prof. Amanat Ali Kha. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. 'The League in 1935'. M. V. Venkateshwaran of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau. 10 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 307.4 metres, 810 kcs.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs

8-36 a.m. A Classical Programme. Satish Chandra Datta (Dani Babu)—Dhrupad. 8-56 a.m. Kashi Nath Chatterjee—Kheyal. 9-16 a.m. Sachin Das Kheyal and Thungri. 9-41 a.m. Mustaq Hussain—Kheyal. 10-03 a.m. Zamiruddin Khan—Kheyal and Thungri. 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta. 10-51 a.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Interval Item Artiste:—Georgina Fischer—Soprano. (Summary of News in English) 6-06 p.m. SB Church Service relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral. 7-21 p.m. SB A Musical Entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Bella Halder. 8-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in Bengali. 9-06 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items.

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mcs (16.83 m.), GSF 15,14 Mcs (19.82 m.) GSE 11.86 Mcs (25.29 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'Conquest of the Air'—5.*

8-50 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra, with Diana Clare. 9-5 p.m. Musical Interlude.* 9-10 p.m. A Religious Service,* relayed from St. Sylvester's Church, Liverpool (Roman Catholic). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Chamber Music.

MOVE FOR ALL-INDIA LITERARY BODY

Informal Conference To Be Held In Wardha

The Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad has issued the following Bulletin:

The last Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held at Indore in April 1935 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi appointed a committee in order to take steps to bring about a closer contact between literary men working through different languages in India.

As a preliminary step the magazine 'Hans' has already been started which brings into intimate contact different provincial literatures through the medium of Hindi. An Advisory Board, has also been established for the magazine.

The idea of establishing an All-India literary organisation has gained much ground during the last year. The Marathi Sahitya Sammelan has passed a resolution and appointed a committee to work towards the same end. The committee has resolved to co-operate with our Committee in our endeavour of convening a conference.

One of us, Sjt. K. M. Munshi sent a circular to several leading literary men of different provinces inviting their opinion on holding an informal Conference with a view to explore the possibility of establishing an All-India literary organisation. Many leading literary men all over India have favoured the idea.

In conformity with replies received from many of them it has been decided to hold a conference of literary men representing all the languages of India. The Conference will be held at Wardha on Friday and Saturday the 3rd and 4th of April under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

The King's birthday will be celebrated in London, and all stations at home and abroad on June 23, according to an announcement in last Gazette.

"PURDAH" PARTY TO HYDERABAD PRINCESS

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

To meet Princess Durre Shewar Dardama Begum and Princess Niloufar Farhat Begum, of Hyderabad, a "Purdah" party was held on Monday at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. The hostesses numbered forty which included Lady Sarcar, Lady Jagdish Prasad, Lady Zafarullah Khan, Lady Abdur Rahim, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Bhulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Lady Hormusji Mody, Lady Bajpai, Mrs. Shriram, Mrs. Shanker Lal, Mrs. Asaf Ali, Begum Abdullah Haroon, Mrs. Sultan Singh, Mrs. Rafi and Mrs. J. Sahni.

Nearly 350 ladies responded. The programme included music and a tableau representing scenes from the life of Jehangir and Nurjehan.

The Princesses were garlanded and they shook hands with all who were present.

Among those who attended the party were the Dowager Maharani of Dholpur, the Maharani of Sangli, the Begum of Savanoor, the Rani of Kalsia, Rani Ramdeo Rao, Rani Dhondichand Rani Ralwade, Lady Noyce, Lady Glancy, Lady Metcalfe, Lady Hyderi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Abdur Rahman, Maharaj Kumari Krishna Kaur of Hyderabad, Mrs. Hansa Mehta Mrs. Fardunji Rastumji, Mrs. Hallet, Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Perkington, Begum Asatullah Khan, Mrs S. C. Mukherjee, Miss Jinnah, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Satyamurthi, Mrs. Sibia, Singh, Dr. Parnel, Mrs. Safe, Begum Razaulla and others.—United Press.

GRATITUDE TO GRIGG!

LAHORE, March 21.

"Speaking generally, in a province like the Punjab where agriculture overshadows every other interest, economic recovery as reflected in the provincial budget is likely to be a much slower process than economic recovery over India as a whole as reflected in the central budget. That is one reason why we should be grateful that Sir James Grigg has a lively appreciation for the difficulty of times ahead of provinces and is making some provision to meet them" declared H. E. the Governor of Punjab, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

His Excellency referred to the central budget and congratulated Sir James Grigg on the results for the current year and prospects for the new one. Turning to the less favourable Punjab budget, the Governor said that until agricultural conditions showed marked improvement, there could not be real betterment of financial position.

Referring to the question of reduction of railway freights, he asked the Chamber to furnish the Government with concrete cases, whereby reduction of freight railways at least would not suffer loss, in which case the Government would return the attack with weapons in armoury which at present they were lacking.—A.P

Rs. 5,000 DAMAGE CLAIM

Sikh Villager Serves Notice On Secretary Of State

LAHORE, March 20.

Sardar Boojha Singh, resident of village Chak Mai Dass, District Jullundur, has served a notice on the Secretary of State for India through the Collector, Lahore claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages on account of the alleged mental and physical worries which he had to sustain for the alleged tortures inflicted upon him during his detention in Lahore fort.

It may be recalled that Sardar Boojha Singh was arrested at Amritsar along with Bhai Dulla Singh of Patiala State on October 27, 1935 and both were interned in Lahore fort for 2 months under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On the expiry of the period Sardar Boojha Singh was interned in his village for one year. After his release from Lahore he sent a petition to the Government of Punjab in which he complained that he was maltreated during his detention and requested the Government to institute an enquiry in the matter.—United Press.

INDIAN MUSLIM PILGRIMS AND IRAN BAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Government of India have received no further information from the British Consul-General in Iran who had reported that a number of Muslim pilgrims were held up at Zahidan and refused 'visas' to proceed to Meshed the sacred city of Shias.

While the report of restriction on entry into Iran is confirmed from Zahidan Consul-General for Iran in Delhi who telegraphed a week ago for the confirmation or denial has received no reply yet from Teheran. He believes that delay is probably due to Government holidays that are being observed on the occasion of National festivals.

Make Working Of The Constitution Impossible

Office Acceptance Against Congress Policy

Anti-Constitution Conference Resolutions

The Anti-Constitution Conference of Congressmen in the city organised by the Anti-Ministry Committee unanimously decided on Saturday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall that the only course left at present for the Indian National Congress was to adopt such measures as would make the woking of the Constitution impossible.

The Conference also passed a resolution by a very large majority to the effect that Congressmen should in no circumstances accept offices under the Constitution, which they decided to reject at the Bombay Congress session.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. Srimati Kamaladevi, the President of the Conference, declared, "We cannot have Imperialism and Freedom in one and the same dish."

The Marwari Vidyalaya Hall was packed with delegates and visitors and on the platform were seated the Socialist leaders of the city and some radical leaders from outside.

Among the speakers were Mr. A. Patwardhan, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Yusuf Meherally, Mrs. Manibhen Mulji, Messrs. Masani, Manibhai Desai, Drs. D. D. Sathaye, S. K. Vaidya, Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, B. R. Dhurandhar, V. B. Karnik, C. K. Narayanaswami and Panthaki.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. This Conference expresses its emphatic opinion that, whereas it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to frame their own Constitution and whereas the new Constitution as embodied in the Government of India Act is thoroughly reactionary and retrograde and seeks to intensify the exploitation of the masses and strengthen the fetters of Imperialism by granting concessions to the upper classes at the cost of the overwhelming majority of the population and using them to thwart the working of the popular will, the only course open for the Congress is to adopt such measures as will make the working of that Constitution impossible.

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OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

2. This Conference is emphatically of opinion that acceptance of offices under the New Constitution is in direct contravention of the goal of National Independence and the declared policy of rejecting the so-called reforms. This Conference is further of opinion that acceptance of offices for whatever purpose amounts to working the reforms and to co-operating with the Government in carrying on an administration which has and will continue to exploit the country. This Conference, therefore, declares its considered opinion that Congressmen should under no circumstances accept offices and resolves to carry on an intensive struggle against the policy of office acceptance. This Conference further calls upon the Bombay delegates to the Lucknow session of the Congress to vote against any proposal that may lead the Congress directly or indirectly to the policy of accepting offices.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION URGED.

3. This Conference declares that the New Constitution foisted upon the country can be rejected only by a determined struggle of the masses for the assertion of their right of self-determination with the demand for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

This Conference is of opinion that the daily struggle of the masses for their immediate economic demands should be actively organised and developed and that parliamentary activities should be undertaken as complementary to mass struggle with a programme embodying the same.

(Fuller reports of the proceedings of the Conference will appear in Monday's issue of this paper.)

STOP PRESS

ABYSSINIANS' DOUBLE-FRONT ATTACK.

LONDON: March 21.

Marshal Badoglio's report to Rome to-day, laconically announces intense aircraft activity on both the Fronts; otherwise he has nothing to report.

News from unofficial quarters, however, indicates large-scale operations are proceeding, and Abyssinians have launched a double-front attack on Italian communications.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Government's Cheap Money Policy Continued

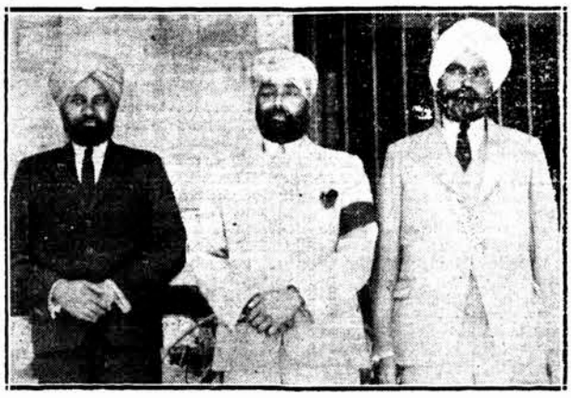
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 22.

On the exchange market, continued buying of dollars on Paris account resulted in firmness of dollar but the control held franc steady.

On the money market although occasionally borrowers found supplies from non-clearing institutions less plentiful there is no departure from the Government's cheap money policy and it is not expected that even the financing of the defence programme will be allowed to interfere with the continuance of cheap monetary conditions.

In the discount section interest centres on the efforts to eliminate "stags", which if successful would have a favourable effect on rates.



The King's Indian Orderly Officers sailed for England on Saturday: (Left to right) Subedar Major Bhagat Singh, Sardar Isher Singh and Major Narain Singh.

DELHI MATCH SURPRISE

Bombay Team's Collapse After Good Stand

AMIR ELAHI TAKES 7 FOR 63

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: March 21.

The second semi-final match in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy between Bombay and Northern India commenced this morning in sultry weather on Ferozshah Kotda ground. The wicket was in perfect condition. As Ds Mello, Hon. Secretary, Cricket Control Board, was present at the commencement of the game, he looked to the arrangements and comforts of the teams. Both the teams possess two members of the Indian team to England, viz: Merchant and Hindlekar for Bombay and Baqua Jilani and Amir Elahi for Northern India. Nissar, however, was absent.

Winning the toss, Bombay put in Hindlekar, who will be one of the opening bats for India in England too and Quadri to the bowling of Mubarak Ali and Baqua Jilani.

The batsmen played a steady game, collecting runs mostly from hits at square-leg. The first boundary of the match was hit by Quadri, after the game had lasted for 40 minutes.

BOWLING CHANGE EFFECTIVE.

Fida Hussain, the Northern India skipper, effected a double change, replacing Mubarak and Baqua by himself and Amir Elahi. After they had bowled six and seven overs respectively. The change proved effective, Hindlekar being held in the gully, off Amir Elahi's second over for 21, the total being 41. Merchant joined Quadri and at 47 Baqua took over from Fida Hussain at the pavilion end. 50 of the innings was scored in 70 minutes, off a boundary shot by Merchant off a full toss from Amir Elahi. The same player thrice sent Amir Elahi's full tosses to the ropes.

Another double change in the attack was made when Mubarak replaced Amir Elahi and Amir Hussain relieved Baqua. Fairly quick changes kept down the score considerably.

QUADRI CAUGHT.

At 84 Quadri was held behind the wicket, off Mubarak Ali. He scored 34 runs in 110 minutes, mostly through singles. Mehta joined Merchant and after an addition of two runs, the lunch-interval arrived. Quadri and and Hindlekar gave difficult chances at 3 and 10 respectively. Mehta also gave a chance without scoring, which was, however, not accepted.

The Bombay team were all out for 170.

NORTHERN INDIA.

The Northern India team then went in, at the close of the day they had put 24 runs at the loss of one wicket (Vishwanath being l.b.w. to Jamshedji for 11).

SCORE.

Hindlekar c Qamar, b Amir Elahi	21
Quadri c Munilal, b Mubarak	34
Merchant b Amir Elahi	31
Mehta c Amir Hussain, b Mubarak	20
Vajifdar c Qamar, b Amir Elahi	0
Khod c Fida, b Amir Elahi	4
Patell l.b.w., b Amir Elahi	0
Baporia c Qamar, b A. Elahi	25
Divekar l.b.w., b Mubarak	3
Jamshetji (not out)	1
Extras	17
Total	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Mubarak Ali 22.5|6|39|3; Baqua Jilani 17|6|21|0; Fida Hussain 8.2|1|23; Amir Elahi 21|2|63|7; Amir Hussain 5|1|18|0.

BOMBAY A. I. C. C. ELECTION TO STAND

(Continued from Page 17).

portance of all items before the Working Committee, may not be discussed to-day. Private talks with a prominent member of the Working Committee indicate that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi have made a suggestion to the Working Committee that the office acceptance issue should be discussed at a joint meeting of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board as the discussion of this matter would necessarily require the discussion of cognate issues such as the impending elections to the Provincial Councils. The suggestion is understood to have found favour with Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

The question of the Communal Award which presents peculiar difficulties in Bengal and the Punjab will in all probability come for fresh discussion when the provincial elections, specially of Bengal and the Punjab, will be taken up. Thus the Working Committee which commences its sitting at 2-30 p.m. to-day will have to be engaged in finding out a satisfactory solution for many knotty problems.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Syed Mahmud arrived here this morning. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande are expected this evening or to-morrow morning. Mr. Nariman is staying with Dr. Ansari.—United Press.

OUR SHORT STORY

MALINI SEEKS ROMANCE

(By D. SATYANARAYANA, B.A.).

"Life is at your feet now and offers you its best treasures—but you must stretch out both hands to seize them, little girl."

Damodar's soft voice sounded like music in Malini's ears when she met him secretly one evening. He was very attractive, this prosperous stranger who had been staying in their village home.

"What is the use of hoarding your youth and beauty in this forsaken place till Time deprives you of them?" he continued. "Of what avail, I say, is your beauty when only the cows look at you, and every one here cares only for the crops?"

"Am I really—beautiful?" Malini asked, her heart beating wildly all the time.

"Any girl can be beautiful," said Damodar. "You are quite different. Believe me when I tell you that beauty such as yours is possessed by none. Even in Bombay I have not seen any one to equal you."

The colour deepened on the girl's sensitive face and she blushed vividly in the indistinct light. Although she was regarded as pretty in the village, nobody had ever told her of it in this manner. Love-making had indeed been practised as a fine art by Damodar who had long ago forgotten the number of his victims.

It was no doubt a fact that for once Damodar was speaking the truth. Malini, who was eighteen years of age, was astonishingly beautiful, on the verge of glorious womanhood. She was as yet unmarried, for early marriage in her community was rarely practised. She possessed no knowledge of the outside world as her life was practically spent in the village since she began to remember things. She had only attended the elementary school in the village as a matter of course before she was in her 'teens.

"I do not know what to say," said Malini after a pause. "I am really vexed with my lot."

Damodar clearly perceived that he had goaded her till she was ripe for rebellion. Now she wanted to see the world, to be loved and admired.

"Malini"—Damodar moved to her side—"Malini—I love you! Do you love me? My sweetheart—will you be my wife and make me happy? Tell me you will marry me and come to Bombay with me."

To Bombay with him! And to be his wife! To live with him, to make him happy! A throbbing silence followed while Malini was trembling and struggling for words in which to answer. This great and wealthy man loved her—simple, village Malini, who was nobody in particular. He had stooped to choose her, when as she imagined, he could have chosen any woman in the world for his wife.

"I—I—" she stammered. "I love you—oh, I do!"

The rest of her confession died on her lips as he caught her in his arms and kissed her.

"Oh, but," she ventured to say as she recollected herself, "What will my aunt say? She—she—"

Damodar smiled. He had no doubt as to what Malini's aunt would say. He was fully aware that her shrewd eyes would see through the glamour that dazzled Malini and would not consent to her niece marrying him—even if marriage was contemplated by Damodar. He knew that this was the critical point.

"My dear sweetheart," he said, "we need not ask your aunt. We will slip away and be married in Bombay. I will make all the necessary arrangements. You understand, she is certain to refuse her consent to our marriage because she knows that you love me and, as an orthodox woman, clinging to old world customs, she vetoes love marriages."

"Run away!" Malini cried. "Oh, I dare not. Aunt will be terribly angry with me. I have never been away from home except with her."

"My dear girl," said Damodar, "let me tell you that your aunt has probably some rustic swain as a mate for you—you with the matchless beauty. As the wife of a peasant you will spend all your days in the kitchen and the dairy. Surely, it is an abominable crime! Only compare it with what I am offering you. I am certain that your aunt grudges you any happiness."

Malini did not know what to reply. Her aunt was a strictly religious woman; she lost her husband and had no children of her own. She had done her duty to her orphan niece and brought her up. The silent, grim, and resolute woman had always been generous towards Malini, in her own way—not a very delightful way, since she imposed her own orthodox ideas of life on her niece. Only a few days before the coming of Damodar, a young film director, who was himself an actor too, by name, Vasant, accidentally chanced to see Malini. He was struck by her marvellous beauty, and, approaching her aunt, actually offered an engagement to Malini as an actress on a salary which sounded as fabulous to her. She, of course, turned down the offer and refused to permit her niece becoming a film star. The incident naturally created a sensation in the village. But upon Malini it had a painful impression. Much as she loved her aunt and was grateful to her, she began to think that her aunt stood in the way of her future happiness and her desire to see the world.

"My beloved and dearest girl, we shall safely be in Bombay before your aunt even misses you," continued Damodar after a pause. "Afterwards we will ask her to forgive us."

"It will be cruel on her," sobbed the unhappy girl. Only a few minutes before she was in an ecstacy of blissful happiness.

Damodar affected a gently reproachful tone and said, "Am I to hear after all that you are afraid to trust me?"

"Oh, I do trust you!" wailed Malini. "I am only worried that my aunt will be very much upset and may refuse to forgive me. She was sternly opposed to my taking up the career of a film actress. She hates the cities the very air of which she believes to be contaminated."

"My dear, what I am offering you is an honourable position as my wife and not that of an actress," said Damodar. "Moreover, placed as you are, you must one day choose between your husband and your aunt. A girl will certainly be happy if she decides to cast her lot with her husband and the sooner she decides the better will it be for her. I can arrange everything for you, darling. It is all settled then. In about a week we shall go to Bombay. I will meet you with the car on the further side of this garden. You just leave it all to me—if you love me enough to do as I ask."

"I—oh—I love you so much," faltered Malini."

"Then you will come away and marry me?" he asked.

"Yes, I will," Malini did not hesitate now. "I will do my utmost to be a good wife to you. As there will be things which I do not know at first I request that you will tell me and help me."

"My darling, I love you just as you are. I hate to be wedded to the girl who lived all her life in town and knows as much as I do."

It was indeed pleasant for Malini to know that this man's happiness depended on her. What he said touched her vanity. She began to picture herself in a new role, that of a girl who had a mission in life—one with immense potentialities for spreading love and sweetness of which she was never aware before. The prospect did no longer look gloomy. Her future was golden—happy—oh, happy beyond belief.

Malini suddenly recollected herself and stammered, "Aunt will be angry if I delay any more and I must go."

"Thank God, there will be no necessity for us to part after next week," Damodar murmured in her ear and he let her go. He watched her till her slander figure vanished in the darkness and then he leisurely turned towards the portion of the house occupied by him. He had now no doubts as to the result of his wooing.

* * * *

For Damodar the weeks had passed more pleasantly than he had ever anticipated during this enforced rest cure—as he called it—in this quiet and least frequented place when his absence from Bombay was rendered necessary till a scandalous affair in which he had entangled himself had blown over. When he first came to this little village he had difficulty in finding suitable lodgings but he persuaded Malini's aunt to put him up in her large house. She reluctantly yielded to his request and, besides, there was none else in the house except Malini and a farm servant. He was, indeed, paying her what she never dreamed any lodger would pay. He had brought with him two servants to attend to his needs besides a chauffeur to look after his luxurious car.

He had met Malini on the very day of his arrival. She made a deeper appeal to him than any other girl he had known. Her fresh beauty captivated his jaded senses. He was intrigued by her sparkle of wonderment and her transparent innocence and a kind of hunger came over him to possess that sweetness and freshness, to hold her in his arms and taste the thrill and wonder of her kisses and her youth.

Malini was really fascinated with Damodar when she noticed the unmistakable admiration that had sprung into his eyes as they rested on her. In fact there was no denying that Damodar possessed an extraordinary power to fascinate women, and he was conscious of it. He had a subtle magnetism about his personality and an innate capacity for judging the right moment and seizing it boldly. He had the further ability to excite his victim by the promise of luxury and a wonderful time which his wealth could gratify.

Damodar lost no time in finding a pretext to talk to her when she was alone, and, though her natural shyness and the conventions of the village social code stood in the way of an open philandering, he took every opportunity to address her in her loneliness. The pleading passion of his words had intoxicated her, swaying her with hitherto unexperienced emotions, and she was finally carried off her feet by his impetuous love-making when she agreed not only to meet him every evening in the little garden of their background, but finally to elope with him to Bombay.

The last days of Damodar's sojourn in the village passed quickly. Malini did not allow herself time either to think or to regret. Damodar used to be away for most of the day time and returned, of course, in the evenings to meet her in the garden. She believed that he was arranging the details of their wedding. She had nothing to pack. Her lover told her to leave all her clothes behind as they would be no longer necessary to her. He was to buy for her a marvellous and expensive wardrobe.

They had chosen the evening time just after it was dark for their elopement. Damodar ordered his servants to quit the village earlier on the same day. As it was only a drive of three hours to Bombay, Damodar told Malini

(Continued on page 43)

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A STRANGE CASE OF "RE-INCARNATION"

Girl Of Nine Remembers Her Past Wedded Life And Identifies Her "Husband" And Members Of His Family

The following extracts from a statement issued to the press by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, (Managing Director, "The Daily Tej"), Pandit Neki Ram Sharma (well-known nationalist leader) and Mr. Tara Chand Mathur (Advocate), all of Delhi, regarding their personal enquiries in the well-known case of the minor girl Shanti Devi, who by relating certain incidents of her previous life has attracted considerable public attention in Delhi and outside it, will be read with great interest by our readers.

Most of the facts relating to the re-birth of this small girl, Kumari Shanti Devi of Delhi, have already appeared in the public press. As references were made to our personal enquiry in these press reports, we have received many requests from different quarters asking us to issue an authentic statement in the matter. This is in reply to those requests.

The case of Shanti is one of world-wide importance, with a direct bearing on the Philosophy of Life. In ordinary parlance it is called a case of 're-birth' and we may mention here that every possible care was taken by us to verify all the relevant data that came to our notice.

Memories Of Past Life

In the early years of her life Shanti was almost mum up to the 4th year, but after that she began to say a few things which appeared to be the result of her recollections of her past life, mostly caused by association of ideas. For instance, when she was offered food, she would say, "I used to take such and such sweets, etc., at my house at Muttra". When her mother dressed her, she would begin to describe how she used to dress herself previously at Muttra. She would repeatedly say that she was a "Choban" by caste, and that her husband was a cloth merchant. She also gave some details regarding her house, and pointed out that the colour of the building was yellow and that there were particular shops in its vicinity.

In the beginning, her parents thought that her random talks were of "childish" nature, and they paid no particular attention to them. She, however, persisted in repeating her recollections often. Her parents did not like to pursue the matter any further, hoping that she might be made to forget it all, because according to the conservative Hindu belief, a child disclosing events of the previous life did not generally survive, if the facts turned out to be true. The girl, Shanti, several times expressed her desire to visit Muttra. This was known to a number of people in her neighbourhood, who came in contact with her at any time.

"Husband's" Name Disclosed

Uptil the last two years before this, the girl did not disclose the name of her husband (in her previous birth) and when asked by her parents to do so, she bashfully said that she would be able to recognise him, but never gave out his name. It is a well-known custom, in India, that Hindu wives do not utter the name of their husbands out of sheer modesty. One day, about a year and a half ago, Mr. Bishan Chand, a teacher in the Ramjas School, No. 1, Darya Ganj, Delhi, a grand-uncle of the girl, called on her, and wanted her to tell him the name of her husband in her previous life, assuring her that if she would give out the name, he would take her to Muttra. The girl then whispered into his ears, that the name was "Pt. Kedar Nath Chaubey". The teacher promised to make inquiries before taking her there. Every now and then, the girl asked the said teacher about the results of his inquiry, but he along with her parents put off the matter, as they did not intend to trace the whereabouts of her house in her previous life.

On the last Dushera festival, the said teacher related the incident to Lala Kishan Chand, M.A., a retired Principal, living in No. 7, Darya Ganj, Delhi, who expressed desire to meet the girl. The meeting was arranged and she gave out the address of "Kedar Nath" and the description of his house. Lala Kishan Chand took down the address, and dropped a letter to Pt. Kedar Nath. To the surprise of Lala Kishan Chand and others, the letter fetched a reply from Chaubey Kedar Nath who wrote back that the facts stated were substantially correct. Pt. Kedar Nath further suggested in the course of his letter that a relation of his, named Pt. Kanji Mal who was working in the firm of Messrs Bhana Mal Gulzari Mal of Delhi, may be allowed to have an interview with the girl. From this time the case began to attract serious attention, and it was thought worth-while to investigate the matter further. The suggested interview with Pt. Kanji Mal Chaubey was accordingly arranged; when, the girl not only recognised the said Chaubey to be the younger cousin of her alleged husband, but also gave what appeared to have been very convincing replies to certain questions of a rather intimate nature. This naturally aroused keener interest in further investigations, and Kanji Mal called his brother Kedar Nath Chaubey to Delhi, from Muttra.

Meeting With "Husband"

Pt. Kedar Nath Chaubey came to Delhi with his ten years old son and his present wife, on November 13, 1935. At the very first sight, the girl recognised Pt. Kedar Nath as her husband. The son also attracted her attention. Their presence reacted on her in such a manner that she burst into tears, and kept sobbing heavily for about an hour. Pt. Kedar Nath was allowed to put a few questions to the girl of more intimate nature, in order to test the reliability of her recollections. He found the replies to be quite correct and was moved to tears. When questioned as to his impressions about the girl, he gave out that he was fully convinced that it was the same Soul, namely that of his first wife who had died at Muttra. The girl kept looking at both Kedar Nath and the boy during this meeting, and evinced great fondness for the latter, showing motherly affection. She asked her 'present' mother to bring some toys for the boy, and was so impatient to give a treat to her 'son' that without waiting for her own mother, she herself took the bunch of keys and brought out a toy and a pack of cards to give them to the boy.

When Kedar Nath and his son wished to go out of the house, the girl expressed a keen desire to accompany them. It was, therefore, thought proper to give her a drive with them and avoid any possible collapse. After the drive, she came back hand in hand with her 'son', followed by her father and Kedar Nath. She felt exceedingly happy that evening. On her request, Kedar Nath and his son stayed in Delhi for two days longer, and had further opportunities to watch her movements.

On the evening of 15th November, 1935, Kedar Nath and his son were to go back to Muttra. As soon as the girl came to know of their intention, she wanted to accompany them to Muttra. But her parents did not agree to it. In order to divert her attention she was taken out for a drive, and then to a Cinema. The girl's insistence on a visit to Muttra not only continued, but was increased greatly after the above-mentioned meeting with her "husband" and "son". She continued repeating with confidence that if she were taken to Muttra, she would lead them to the house of her "husband".

Journey To Muttra

She described the Vishrant Ghat, the temple of Dwarkadhish, and the roads and streets leading to her alleged husband's house in Muttra, in a way as if she had actually lived there. She also mentioned several times that she had kept some money hidden underground in a certain room of her house at Muttra, and that she had pledged to offer Rs. 100 out of that amount to the temple of Dwarkadhish. This fact she had also mentioned to Kedar Nath Chaubey when he was in Delhi.

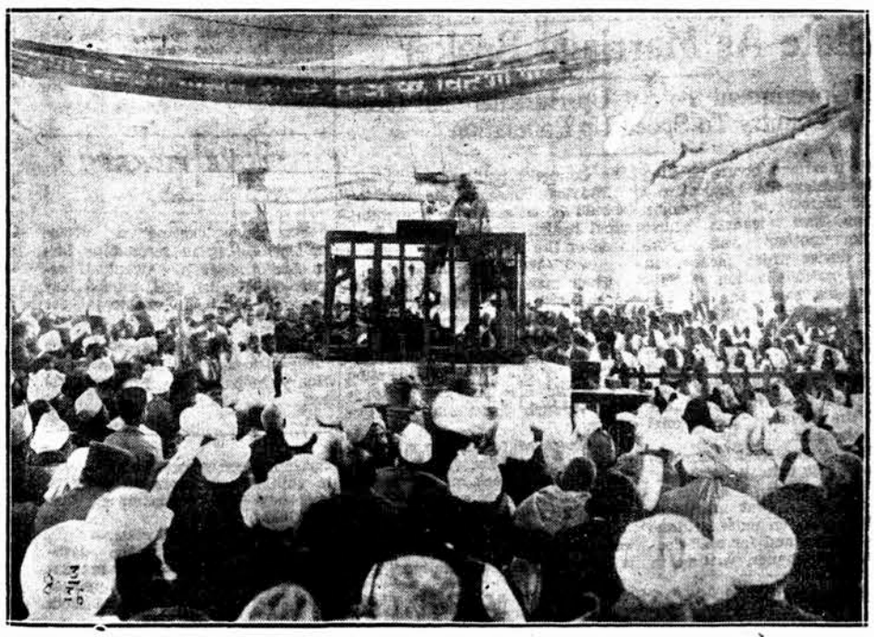
The parents of the girl and their caste-relations who are mostly conservative, were still unwilling to take the risk of sending the girl to Muttra. We were, however, able to persuade them to agree to our proposal, and finally we left for Muttra with a party of fifteen persons including the parents of the girl on November 24, 1935. We took with us a photographer for taking necessary photographs. Since the moment we entrained the girl was kept under close observation and all her movements and remarks were carefully noted by us. We noticed signs of unusual happiness on her face as soon as she got into the train. She kept very happy throughout the three hours' journey.

As the train approached Muttra, she became flushed with joy and remarked that by the time they reached Muttra, (i.e., after 11 a.m.) the doors of the temple of Dwarkadhish would be closed. Her exact language was "Mandir ke pat band ho jayenge", so typically used in Muttra. As the station drew near, she grew visibly serious and looked as if the new surroundings were reacting on her. She watched everything through the train-window very carefully, and the moment the train steamed in, she cried out "Muttra agai", "Muttra agai"

(Continued on page 35)

Shantidevi (centre), with Choubey Kedar Nath, her husband in her previous birth, and members of the two families and their friends.

The 34th anniversary of the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar, was held from 6th to 9th inst. Photo shows the new graduates of the University. Seated in front are: (from right to left) Prof. Satyavrata, Governor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Gokulchand Narang, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Kaka Kalelkar, and Sjt. Ravi Shankar.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel delivering the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the new graduates of the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary celebration of the University.

A STRANGE CASE OF "RE-INCARNATION"

(Continued from page 34)

(Muttra has come! Muttra has come!).

Strange Identifications

The first incident which attracted our attention on reaching Muttra, happened on the platform itself. The girl was in L. Deshbandhu's arms. He had hardly gone fifteen paces when an elderly man, wearing a typical Muttra dress, whom she had never met before, came in front of her, mixed in the small crowd and paused for a while. She was asked whether she could recognise him. His presence re-acted so quickly on her that she at once came down from Mr. Gupta's arms and touched the stranger's feet with deep veneration and stood aside. On inquiring, she whispered in Lala Deshbandhu's ears that the person was her 'Jeth' (elder brother of her husband). All this was so spontaneous and natural that it left everybody stunned with surprise. The man was "Babu Ram Chaubey" and he was really the elder brother of Kedar Nath Chaubey.

Several questions relating to the various buildings and roads that came in our way, were put to her, to which she replied correctly. For example, she told us that the station road was not tarred before, and pointing out to the several new buildings, which she said, did not exist before. She also gave us a vivid description of the Holi Gate before we reached there.

The girl continued showing the way till we reached an entrance to a lane which opened into a bazaar. She stopped the carriage there and pointed out the particular lane that led to her alleged old house. Leaving the carriage behind, we went into the lane, Shanti still guiding the party. Here we met with another surprise, when she recognised an old Brahmin of about 75 years of age. She called him her father-in-law, and instinctively bowed to him touching his feet in profound veneration.

Her action was so spontaneous that it greatly moved everybody present on the spot. Further up she was able to locate her house without much difficulty, although the colour of the house as it stands to-day is not yellow. This building is now rented to some other person. She was taken into the house. Two responsible gentlemen of Muttra, interested in our inquiries, also joined us at this stage. She pointed out the room in which she used to live. To test the girl further, one of these two gentlemen put to her a rather difficult question. He asked whether she could point out the 'Jal-Zarur' of her house. To us Delhi-walas, the word 'Jal-Zarur' was Greek and Latin, but to the utter surprise of every one present, the girl did not take a second to think, she came down the stair-case of her own accord and pointed out the privy to the questioner, in a manner as if she was very familiar with every nook and corner of the house.

The Hidden Treasure

To avoid the crowd and carry on further inquiries in a calmer atmosphere, we took Shanti to a Dharamshala. There she recognised her 'brother' now 25 years old and her other 'uncle-in-law'. One thing which we particularly noticed was, that all the time she felt perfectly at home in Muttra. As we spent some time in taking our lunch, the girl kept on saying that she should be taken to her other house where she had kept some money underground. We took her to that place through a circuitous route to avoid crowds as far as possible. She was all along leading the party and later on recognised her second house also without any difficulty.

She entered the house, as if she were still its mistress. Asked by Pt. Neki Ram to point out the well about which she used to speak in Delhi, she ran to the small courtyard in the house, and was very much perturbed not to find any well there. But she confidently asserted, pointing to a corner of the courtyard and saying, 'Kuan yihan tha', the well was here. The girl showed great satisfaction when Pt. Kedar Nath Chaubey removed the stone covering of the well which was closed down some years ago.

When questioned about her so-called treasure, she asked us to accompany her to the upper-storey. This was rather puzzling, as no underground treasure could be thought of in an upper-storey of a house. But she was quite confident and led us straight to her room which was locked up at that time. Chaubey was asked to open the room. It took him a few minutes to bring the keys. The girl grew impatient and kept peeping into the room through the chinks, crying that that was her room and the money lay therein. When she entered the small room, she cast her eyes around, and put her foot in a corner, saying that the money lay hidden underneath that spot. Chaubey Kedar Nath hesitated a bit, we did not know why, but ultimately he had to yield to the girl's persistent demand. The spot was dug up, and about a foot deep under the spot, an old-fashioned 'galla'—an arrangement for keeping valuables underground—was found but there was no money. The girl would not believe that the money was not recovered. She searched the loosened earth herself for a few minutes and was very much disappointed at her not finding the money. She kept on saying, "Money is there". Later on we learnt that the money was taken out by her husband Pt. Kedar Nath Chaubey after her death

"Parents" Of Previous Birth

There was yet another surprise in store for us. It is noteworthy that while she was in Delhi, she had very little recollection of her parents (in previous life). But strange enough when we took her to her parents' house, situated in a neighbouring street in Muttra, she not only recognised it, but was also able to identify her old father and mother in a crowd of more than fifty persons. The girl embraced her parents who wept bitterly at her sight. Now every one of us thought that it was really a blessing to forget all about our previous lives. We confessed we had taken a grave responsibility on our shoulders in bringing the girl to Muttra. We had to snatch her away from her parents, and without waiting for further inquiries had to leave the place.

The girl was then taken in a carriage to the locality where the temple of Dwarkadhish stood. As soon as she saw the temple, she shouted with joy. She knelt before the temple-door, as if she were in deep worship before a deity. The last thing she recognised in Muttra was the Vishrant Ghat at the sacred river Jumna, where according to her she used to bathe in her previous life. When she reached the Ghat, she insisted on drinking the river water, and almost instintively offered flowers out of the garlands that she was wearing. She showed a great inclination to pass more time in those surroundings, but we could not allow this to her at that time.

On our return journey to Delhi the same evening, the girl being tired said nothing except that she should have been allowed to stay in Muttra longer, and fell asleep.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Tenant (to rent collector) "Tut, tut, tut, not so much rat tat, tat. tat"!

These snapshots of America's first lady, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, were made as she addressed the meeting of the National Council of the American Youth Congress, at Washington.

Wife: "I am sorry for the poor beast that was skinned to clothe me."
Husband: "Thank you, my dear."

ACTRESS'S EYES IN LAW SUIT

Surgeon Sues "National Coquette" Of France

Learned French judges will shortly have the duty of gazing long and deep into a pair of beautiful eyes which are the toast of Paris.

These are the famous blue eyes of Mme. Cecile Sorel who, having for years been acclaimed France's greatest and perennially youngest classic comedy actress, is known as "the national coquette."

When leaving the Comedie Francaise to appear in revue Mme. Sorel consulted a beauty specialist, who asked £400 to remove crow's feet from her eyes and wrinkles from her neck and face.

A successful operation on the eyes followed, but Mme. Sorel, finding further beautifying touches unnecesary, paid only £133. The surgeon is now suing her for the remaining £267.

RISKS HER LIFE FOR CAT

Disregarding warnings, Mrs. Windust of Eastleigh, Hants, dashed up a ladder into her blazing home in the night to rescue her cat and goldfish. She was overcome, grasping the cat, amid the flames on the staircase, and had to be carried to safety.

State As Marriage Broker

Hitler Government To Set Up Bureaus All Over Country To Speed Up Population

Hitler's marriage bonus having failed to achieve its objective—the rapid increase of the German population—Nazi leaders have turned to another and more startling device which means, in effect, the nationalisation of marriage bureaus, says the Berlin correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

The proposal, outlined in the official organ of the Reich Council for People's Health, is that the State should take over all functions of the private commercial marriage bureaus.

In this way the Nazi Government would "go into the business" as marriage brokers.

"The old idea that marriages are made in heaven must be done away with, once and for all," declares Dr. Pfotenhauer, writing in the Council's publication.

Marriage bureaus, he goes on, should be attached to the municipal health offices in every large area of the Reich.

LEADING AN ARMY.

Their task would be "to lead into the path of marriage the great army of those persons forced to remain unmarried."

Single persons compelled to barrenness by the State sterilisation law would also be brought together through these marriage bureaus.

"State measures in the marriage question," says Dr. Pfotenhauer, "are not an attack on the law of nature, but merely a correction of human irresponsibility.

"These measures are necessary until the feeling for healthy blood is held by the whole nation."

"LOVE PICKET"!

For "love-picketing" a doctor and persisting in serenading him in Los Angeles a twenty-three-year-old English girl, named Kay Conway, has been sent to jail for 90 days.

Recently she was arrested for "love-picketing" the home of Henry Mollison, an English actor.

"OURS WAS A MOST HAPPY MARRIAGE"

Never Had Serious Difference Of Opinion During 48 Years Of Married Life

Mr. Charles Henry Beaumont Burlton, of Putney, lived to be eighty-four.

In his will disposing of his £9,368 property, he wrote:—

"My indebtedness to my wife for what she has been to me throughout our married life is inexpressible.

"To her loving care and advice and sympathy I owe my good health and longevity, and much of my happiness.

"It is, I consider, but right that she should have the enjoyment of my permanent income during her life, while I am sure her children will gladly wait and take their turn afterwards."

He left his property in trust for his wife for life. It then passes to his two sons and two daughters, his elder son received a larger share than the others.

Mrs. Burlton, who is sixty-eight, said to a "Sunday Express" representative:—

"I married Mr. Burlton in India more than forty-eight years ago, when I was nineteen.

"Ours was a most happy marriage. We never had a serious difference of opinion, and we were so proud of our four children.

"I think there are two reasons for the failure of so many modern marriages.

"This is a selfish age, and each partner does what he or she wants, instead of what each other wants.

"Secondly, there are too many careless marriages. People used to think much more seriously in my day before entering into marriage."

Mr. Burlton's will adds:—

'I much appreciate the devotion and loyalty which materially contribute to my happiness that I have always received from my four children."

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Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Cobra Venom As Potent Healer

U. S. Doctor Discovers That It Successfully Drives Pain Away: Boy Saved From Death In England

A new healing principle which trains pain into the habit of staying away, discovered in cobra venom, is reported in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by David Macht, of Baltimore.

Dr. Macht sought in venom a non-habit-forming substitute for morphine. He found something which seems to give the habit to the pain instead of to the person.

The habit is in most cases for the pain to go away more and more, with requirement of less venom to keep it away.

The new medicine is a dried crystalline secretion of cobra poison known as the scales of the venom Dr. Macht and collaborators tried it on 115 persons in Baltimore. All were long-time sufferers from incurable pain, "and most of them had run the gamut of pain-relieving drugs."

There were favourable results for 86.7 per cent. Nine cases got no relief at all. Twenty-three got only slight relief.

"The usual therapeutic procedure," Dr. Macht reports, "was as follows: A dose of two or more mouse units (of venom) was first administered to ascertain whether the patient had any idiosyncrasy to the drug.

"If no undesirable effect was noted, a full dose of five mouse units was injected the following day. The same amount was injected several successive days until a definite physiological effect (i.e. relief of pain) was noted.

"The dosage was then cut down in frequency, injections being given on alternate days. Later patients could be kept comfortable with one or two injections a week.

"In this respect cobra venom was strikingly different from morphine, which usually leads to habituation requiring increasingly frequent dosage.

"A powerful pain-relieving effect was undoubtedly produced in a large number of cases. Such an action was noted in some of the most intractable conditions, as, for instance, in malignant tumors of jaw, spine and pelvic bone.

"A number of patients treated were morphine addicts. In such cases the writer and his colleagues were able to reduce the amount of narcotic to a minimum by substituting cobra venom and in a few instances opiates were dispensed with temporarily."

The venom injections were usually given intra-muscularly, sometimes subcutaneously and in one case intravenously with no ill effects. Dr. Macht and associates tried the venom on themselves in doses of four or five units "with no untoward effect whatver."

"The venom," he stated, "is not a local anesthetic.

BOY SAVED BY SNAKE VENOM.

Viper venom, rushed over 200 miles by train from London, saved the life of an 11-year-old boy who was rapidly bleeding to death despite all the efforts of the doctors at Torbay Hospital, Torquay.

The boy, who suffers from haemophilia, had been bleeding 10 days from the gums when admitted to the hospital, and had a septic mouth.

Bleeding was stopped, but recurred a few days later, and eight hours after the extraction of two teeth it began again and continued steadily in spite of plugging.

VENOM PRONED FOR

Two days later (write Drs. G. A. Baker and P. C. Gibson in the "Lancet") some snake venom was ordered from a London firm ,but "to their dismay" when the parcel arrived it contained something else.

A phone call to the pharmacist of St. Bartholomew's Hospital resulted in some Russell viper venom (an Indian snake) leaving by the 10-30 a.m. express for Torquay.

"It arrived at 2-30 p.m. and was applied immediately," add the doctors. "From that moment we had no further anxiety. Bleeding stopped and did not recur to any serious extent."

The boy has now been discharged from hospital within four months of admission.

His father was loud in his praise of the doctors who saved his son's life. "I am unable to find words to express my thanks to them," he said.

THE RAVAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS

(From A Correspondent)

"To think that many a consumptive patient perished not knowing of the priceless and curative action of Sirolin in the early stages of T.B. asks directly for my statement that Sirolin never failed me whenever I prescribed it in early Tuberculosis I am confident that my observation extended over many years will prove of immense benefit to my suffering fellow-countrymen."

This is what an eminent doctor tells his patients. Coughs and colds, which are the root-causes of the dreadful tuberculosis, are, as everybody knows, a most common feature in India. Innumerable people are suffering from these troubles and do not pay the slightest heed to them, thereby inviting in most cases the unhappy consequence which follows such carelessness. If it were only better known that the dreaded disease named tuberculosis begins with slight coughing and may arise out of a cold, people would certainly pay more heed to these symptoms indicating the first signs of weakening health and take proper care to prevent them from developing into pthysis, which, once it takes hold of a person cannot easily be shaken off, and may lead, ultimately to the death of the person affected. It is true indeed, that a great number of medicines sold in the bazaar claim to cure tuberculosis but there is no gainsaying the fact that the only remedy which actually can cure coughs, colds and early stages of F. B. and which cannot do any harm whatsoever, is Sirolin "Roche." Sirolin "Roche" is not only a boon to all adults who suffer from these diseases, but it is a really pleasant thing to a weak and poorly child on account of its palatable and agreeable taste. Remember what the reputed and eminent physician Dr. M.A.A., M.D.M.S., of Delhi says about Sirolin:—

"I am prescribing Sirolin (Hoffmann-La Roche) for some time past to my patients suffering from chronic pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis. It is a palatable preparation of Thiocol in syrup form. I find it an efficacious and strongly antiseptic preparation. It is very palatable, well tolerated by the stomach even during prolonged administration."

REMARKABLE BRAIN OPERATION

Surgeon Removes Frontal Lobe And Gives Fresh Lease Of Life To Sister

This is the story of one of the most remarkable surgical operations ever carried out. It is that of a famous Canadian brain surgeon, who attempted to save his sister's life by a most difficult, intricate, and dangerous operation writes the "Sunday Express".

The surgeon was Dr. Wilder Penfield, director of the Montreal Neurological Institute. His sister, who was forty-three, fell dangerously ill with a tumour on the brain.

The only immediate remedy was to cut out that part of the brain which was affected. But this was the frontal lobe.

Hardly anything is known about this part of the brain, or what function it fulfils.

Experiments on animals contributed little, for all animals, even apes, have little frontal development of the brain.

It is believed that the frontal lobe of the brain is responsible for personality, temperament, initiative and other subtle influences.

Dr. Penfield, using only a local anaesthetic, opened the skull and took out the frontal lobe of his sister's brain.

APOLOGISED.

He wrote afterwards, "She may have lost consciousness for a short time when there was a sharp hemorrhage, but she was otherwise alert during the procedure, spoke to me frequently, and talked intelligently about her children, her chief preoccupation.

"At the end of six hours of this ordeal and she apologised for having made so much trouble."

That night his sister slept. In two weeks she was out of bed. In two months she returned to her own family, and for a year lived a happy and normal life.

But there were slight changes in this life. Specialists, interested by this operation came to see her. They wanted to see how a human being could live without this part of the brain.

Even Dr. Penfield watched his sister with the eye of an observant scientist as well as that of a loving brother.

"SLOW PROGRESS"

He wrote these words in his report:—

"After the operation she resumed her duties as wife and mother of six children with greatly increased efficiency. But she was conscious of not being quite as alert mentally as she should be. She wrote to me:—

"'I am trying to be more alert. Sometimes it seems to be very slow progress, but still it is progress, I am sure. If you have any advice to offer as to how to learn to think, how to get something of an education when old, it will be gratefully received.'

"Her greatest difficulty was in household administration, and she did not discipline the younger children as she had done when she herself was younger, although her general health was excellent.

"Nevertheless, she was still careful of her own person, and orderly. Her sense of humour, memory and insight into the thought and feelings of others was unimpaired.

WONDERFUL YEAR

"She was capable of intelligent conversation, and did not talk either more or less than good taste demanded.

"In another letter she wrote:

"'It has been a wonderful year with new life, new strength, new hope. I need firmly to convince myself that I am not really slow, nor stupid, nor incapable, and the rest will come.

"We often think of you at Christmas, and I am thankful I can picture you as you will be—the sunshine in the dining-room and study, the cheery open fire, and the children going out to skate and coast or ski, the cars slipping and sliding, the cold crunch of the snow.'

"This," added Dr. Penfield, "shows insight, vivid memory, and power of expression. Her husband was patient and sympathetic. Her children reflected the unselfish personality of their mother.

"The following example may illustrate her shortcomings:—

"One day she planned a simple supper for one guest (myself), and four members of her family. She looked forward to it with pleasure, and had the whole day for preparation.

"This was a thing she could have done with ease ten years before.

TWO YEARS MORE

"When the appointed hour arrived she was in the kitchen, the food was all there, one or two things were on the stove, but the salad was not ready, the meat had not been started, and she was confused and distressed by her continued effort alone.

"It seemed evident that she would never be able to get everything ready at once.

"With help the task of preparation was quickly completed, and the occasion went off successfully."

Dr. Penfield's brilliant operation gave his sister nearly two years more of happy life. Twenty-two months later another operation was performed, this time by another surgeon, at Da. Penfield's request.

Again she lived a normal life. Six months later she died.

VIOLIN STRING FOR LUMBAGO

Remedy Sought In "E"

Hundreds of Londoners are wearing "E" violin strings knotted round their waists. They claim it cures their lumbago.

The doctors are baffled, but the violin string makers are pleased. The manager of a Bond-street firm said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "We sold almost 1,000 more gut 'E' strings last year.

"Most buyers said they were going to wind them round their waists, next to the skin, in the hope that it would cure their lumbago."

A doctor said: "There is no reason why a gut string worn this way should not help lumbago sufferers.

"There are miracles that even science cannot account for—unless the cure is psychological."

GILGIT: INDIA'S NEW FRONTIER

(Continued from page 11)

north and the latter from the direction of Swat, traversed the Gilgit country.

The picture given by the latter of the Chinese pilgrims is vivid and to a great extent true to-day.

"Perilous were the roads, and dark the gorges. Sometimes the pilgrim had to pass by loose cords, sometimes by light stretched iron chains. Here there were ledges hanging in mid-air; there flying bridges across abysses; elsewhere paths cut with the chisel, or footings to climb by". Gilgit is also mentioned by the great Mahomedan savant al Biruni.

Gilgit so far as we know was ruled by rajas of a family called Trakane. On the extinction of the family it was repeatedly invaded by neighbouring tribes, and "in the twenty or thirty years ending with 1842 there had been five dynastic revolutions." The most prominent character in the history of Gilgit was one Gaur Rahman, a cruel chief of Yasin. The story goes that when remonstrated with for selling a mulla, this tyrant said, "Why not? The Koran, the Word of God, is sold; why not the seller thereof?"

The history of Gilgit merges into that of Kashmir about 1842 when the Sikhs entered and garrisoned the frontier town. The first Englishmen to visit Gilgit were Vans Agnew, subsequently murdered at Multan, and Lieutenant Ralph Young of the Engineers. Gilgit was handed over to the Kashmir Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846 by Lord Hardinge. The Dogras, however, had considerable trouble with the inhabitants and were signally defeated by them, but regained control in later years. In 1889 owing to the Russian menace, the British established the Gilgit Agency.

Curious Customs And Beliefs

Among the Dards, who were only recently converted to Islam, many curious customs and beliefs survive. Their religion was nature-worship and they have no name for a Supreme Being in their language. The juniper used with them to be sacred and even to-day its sanctity has not entirely disappeared. The Dard religion of the Brokpas is a worship of local spirits or demons. The juniper is called in the Shina language 'chili', and in every village there is a sacred 'chili' stone dedicated to the juniper tree. An oath taken on the stone is more binding than one on the Koran.

The principal festivals of the Dards are the 'Nos, Bazono, Aiboi, Ganoni' and the 'Chili'. The 'Aibol' is no longer observed. It somewhat resembled the Indian Holi. The 'Chili' is the last festival of the year and the most important. It formerly celebrated the worship of the juniper. Now merely bonfires of 'Chili' wood are lighted and the quantity of wheat to be sown next day is held over the smoke.

A ceremony called "The Seat of Chastity" is held at which extraordinary honours are paid to old women who have been chaste all their lives.

There are Bear myths and stories are told of girls abducted by bears and who give birth to human or semi-human offspring.

It is said that Dards occasionally drink an enemy's blood in order to gain his wisdom and courage.

Prior to their conversion to Islam Dards were burnt and not buried (which among other things points to their Aryan-Hindu origin). A memory of the cremation days survives in the lighting of a fire by the grave after burial.

Cow Held Unholy

Dards love dogs as do Europeans, but they detest cattle. The very touch of a cow contaminates and they touch as little as possible the bullocks they use in ploughing. To remove a calf from its mother they use a forked stick. Milk they will not drink believing that it causes insanity. In every way cattle are bad creatures in Dard opinion.

A belief in huge demons is universal in Dardistan and like Polyphemus these supernatural folk only have one eye located in the centre of the forehead. They can assume human shape and when they do so they can be recognized because their feet are turned back—like the Indian Churel and the Irish Devil. The shadow of a demon falling on a human being is another cause of madness. Fairies, known as Baral, are common. They are as beautiful as the demons are hideous. High up, on the summit of the unconquerable Nanga Parbat they live in a castle surrounded by a garden of precious stones. They very much resemble the fairies of Europe and most of them are good and well disposed towards men.

The word Pisacha means "eater of raw flesh". It is curious that all over the region where the Pisacha languages are spoken there are traditions about cannibalism.

The Brokpa idea of the origin of the world is quaint. Out of the Ocean grew a meadow and on this sprang up three mountains; on each mountain grew three trees; on each tree three birds.

Buddhist Remains

Buddhist remains have been found all over Dardistan including Gilgit and at one time the country was full of Buddhist monasteries and buildings.

A final word about the character and appearance of Dards must end this article.

In general appearances all these Dardic races are very similar. They wear thick felt coats reaching to below the knee, loose "pyjamas", cloth putties, and boots —English pattern as a rule—and a felt cap worn close to the head and rolled up round the edges. Their character varies with locality. It is remarkable that those who live on the shady side of hills are generally more morose than the more fortunate sun-lit valley dwellers. All are, however, bloodthirsty and treacherous, but have pleasant and genial manners which show a strange mixture of "the monkey and the tiger". They are great sportsmen and love hunting. They are excellent agriculturists and are by no means lacking in brains.—"Indian State Railways Magazine."

H. H. the Raja of Aundh, accompanied by his grand-daughter, Princess Akkasaheb, left for England by the mail-boat on 14th March. While in England His Highness intends, it is stated, to arrange to give a private demonstration of the Surya Namaskar exercises, in which he is so much interested. A film of these exercises has also been taken by His Highness with him.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

At a distance of about 40 miles from Bombay, there is a very nice place called Trombay. I had heard of it very often from lovers of nature. And when I suggested last Sunday, that we should go there, children gave big jumps!

A message went to all the children of our group, and all were ready at our place at about 5 p.m. We took some eatables with ourselves, and did not lose any more time in starting.....

As the lorry started, children started their songs too—and we went singing, asinging all the way, all the time. Our Group had had no excursion or outing for a pretty long time: this gave us more joy also on that account.

Trees On Both Sides.

As you go towards Trombay, you will find on the way, tall and green trees on both sides of the road. They are thickly covered with leaves even at this time of the year. You can well imagine, how they must be looking at the time of the Monsoon!

Now we arrived at Trombay proper. Here you will see water on all sides: only a narrow little piece of land is left, which takes you at the farthest corner. You know of course all that Bombay is practically made up of small islands all around.

We sat here—all of us. And children began to sing and dance .....And now, the moon also appeared—What a charming sight it was! Far away from the maddening crowd, and amidst nature at its best, I felt I was enjoying the happiest moments of life.....

While Returning.

We did not want to get up. As a matter of fact, nobody liked to leave the place. But as it was getting very late, we had perforce to vacate—And as we reentered the motor lorry, to return home, I threw and re-threw a last glance all around.....

While returning, the songs still continued—one by one.....till, thank God, the last one ended only at the end of the journey. And all that time, I was looking outside the window of the lorry, having a general view of nature, admiring the beautiful trees, gazing at the lovely moon, the tiny stars and the big clouds!

Would you believe, me, the lamps of the road looked brighter than the stars! Was it because they were nearby, while the stars were far away; or was it because the moon with her strong light had paled the bright little stars? I tell you, I liked the stars more this time in their soft looks and lights, and simply could not take my eyes away from them!

I cannot say, how others felt; but I am sure of myself when I say, that I was not tired. Through those lovely stars, with the help of the moon, in that vast openness of the sky, and on the lovely surface of the sea-water—far beyond, I saw a vision of a big gathering of children, all of you, my dear sisters and brothers!

* * * *

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

I love to say my alphabet,
It starts with A.B.C.,
And after C my teacher says,
There comes the letter D;
Then EFG, and HIJ,
All follows on you know,
With KLM and NOP,
Yes that's the way they go;
Then after that QRST,
And UVW,
There are so many letters now
I don't know what to do,
Then teacher says that I must try
To get them in my head,
So thinking hard I say at once
The last are XYZ.

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Issacs.

* * * *

CHANDAN—THE BRAVE BOY
Retold By Lal Sainani

Dark, dreary and dreadful night!

All of a sudden nearly two thousand Moghal Soldiers attacked the strong fort of Bhim Gadh.

Rajputs were outside the gate. Rana Pratap was not there. Devji. Sing also was absent.

Only Chandan, his son, fourteen years old, and about five hundred Rajputs were there to face the Moghals.

Tej Sing took upon himself the task of saving the inmates of the Fort—the wife and children of Rana Pratap.

"Chandan! It is very difficult to save the fort," said Tej Sing. "It would be risky, therefore, to keep Rana's family here. I shall take them out through the secret door.

"You know, we cannot reach our destination before the early morning. So I must leave unto you the protection of the Fort—at least for this night."

Chandan felt very happy. He bowed in reverence, and like a true warrior replied: "Sire, I will do my best."

Tej Sing was satisfied.

But, again, he felt a little doubtful. After all he was only a boy. And when Devji Sing returns and enquires about his only son, how would he explain himself: that also worried him for a while.

There was no time available to think over all the points. Tej Sing left the fort with Rani and her children.

On the other hand, Chandan went to protect the Fort.

In the twinkling of an eye, all Rajputs fell upon the Moghals.

The swords flashed fearfully. The blood rushed out in torrents. It was a tough fight indeed!

The Moghals used all their force to enter the fort and capture the Royal family.

To retreat was a disgrace. Rajputs only knew how to kill and be killed. They fought, and fought bravely all the night through.

At last the golden Sun with its splendour appeared on the horizon. The morning had dawned.

Chandan thought that Tej Sing must have reached some safe place by that time. So he turned back to the Fort.

Slowly and steadily all Rajputs followed him too, and went inside. The gate of the fort was closed.

Chandan went to his mother. She kissed him and asked the news.

He informed her that it was high time he should attack the Moghals once more. He however felt worried about the ladies in the fort.

She laughed out: "Chandan! We are Rajputs too, and know what to do. You do your best, and we—well, we shall follow our own custom.'

Chandan left the place immediately.

One by one, all Rajput ladies inside the fort of Chitore, flung themselves into the fire, kindled there for the sacrifice.

And the fire blazed with a wild embrace every time, as one lady and yet another lady jumped into its lap with joy.

Now the Rajput warriors opened the gate, and rushed with all their might upon the Moghals.

In an hour or so, all were dead.

The Moghals entered the Fort triumphant. But they found there nothing save ashes. ashes everywhere and all around.

Restful? Delightful?? Whatful???

It is about three hundred and fifty years now, that this incident occurred And yet can we ever forget this heroic deed of Chandan—the Brave Boy!

* * * *

MADHU AND THE MIRROR.
(By Bro. B. S. Mohite)

One day Madhu was playing cricket with his class-mates in a street. As fate would have it, he hit the ball hard and it went thundering like a bullet inside a bungalow and struck against a lovely mirror. The mirror gave way with a clinging noise.

Madhu and his jolly jocund company went into the bungalow to take out the ball. But to their utter surprise they saw the mirror which was broken into several pieces. They began to search the ball....suddenly harsh words began to flow from the mouth of the owner with lightening rapidity when he saw them. He began to shower scolding on them. All stood aghast. Fear had gripped all hearts. They began to weep.

Pity rose in the heart of the owner when he saw all of them weeping bitterly for the ball and he returned to a milder mood.

Madhu asked for the ball. But the owner flatly refused. He only said: 'First mirror and then the ball....'

Their sorrow knew no bounds when they heard this. However, Madhu summoned up his courage and said, 'My mother is a mirror seller. I will tell her and then she will give you a new one."

The owner of the bungalow consented and told him to bring his mother with the mirrors. Madhu had told a lie. But it was necessary—for necessity is the mother of invention, he thought.

A bright idea struck his brain and then quick like shot Madhu ran to a mirror-seller's shop. Fortunately it was a lady and then Madhu told her that she was wanted by his papa with some extraordinary good looking glasses.

When the owner saw the lady with the mirrors he became glad and took one mirror out of the lot, and handed over the ball to Madhu. The boy stealthily made away.

The lady demanded for the price, "Why should I pay? It is given by you free to me as your son broke my mirror this morning."

When the lady demanded the price, the owner said, "Why should I pay? It is given by you free to me as your son broke my mirror this morning."

The owner was stupefied to hear these words and returned the mirror without a single word.

* * * *

BLINDMAN'S WALK
(Sent by Sis. Gauri Gopal.)

Any number of friends can join in this jolly game. Ask someone to help you arrange the game, and send the players out of the room.

Arrange four tumblers upside down on the floor. These tumblers should be about feet apart. You will also require a number of empty matchboxes. These should be placed out of sight.

Then call one of your friends, place him about two feet from the first glass and tell him to walk

Children in full communion with nature.

The Play of Eyes.

across the room, stepping over the glasses. This part of the game will prove quite easy. Ask him to return to the starting place, blindfold him, and tell him to repeat the walk across the room, stepping over the glasses. In the meantime your friend removes the glasses and the blindfolded player will take very careful, high steps across the room. "Splendid," you say. "Now turn round and step over the glasses."

As soon as the player begins to retrace his footsteps, slip one of the matchboxes under his feet. At the first crack he will imagine he has broken a tumbler.

You will get plenty of amusement out of this game. Each player is allowed to remain in the room to watch the fun as soon as he has had his turn.

"THE UPANAYANA"

Dear Dada,

There were many universities in India in the Vedics times. Some of them had more than 10,000 resident students and the principals or such universities were called "Kla Pati." The Upanayana or Thread Ceremony of a Brahmin boy was performed in his 8th year, and he was sent to the University to study at least for 12 years. These universities were supported by the rulers, and the

students had to pay no charges. Times have changed and no such university is in existence at present. Some idea of it, however, may be had by visiting the Guru Kula at Hardwar.

At present the teaching of a boy begins when he completes his 2nd year. He gets no Vedic education during his life nor does he observe the rules of Celibacy. Still the Thread Ceremony is performed in his 8th year.

My grandson Ananda has just entered his third year. He can pronounce the sacred syllable "Om." I have therefore performed his Upanayana Ceremony according to the Vedic rites. His hair were bobbed, a cord of Munja grass was tied round his waist and the sacred thread was put round his neck. His education will begin now, and it will not include the Vedas. I think that this is the first instance in India where the Upanayana—introduction to the teacher—is performed at the early age of two with Vedic rites.

—Yours, etc.

M. G. ABHYANKER,
629, Shanwar Peth,
POONA CITY.

* * * *

CHARITY

(Sent by Bro. Jetho J. Panbnani)

Charity is a universal duty which it is in every man's power, some times to practise; since every degree of assistance given to an other upon proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state of imbecility, as that, he may not on some occasions benefit his neighbour.

He that cannot relieve the poor may instruct the ignorants; and he that cannot attend the sick, may reclaim the vicious. He that can give little assistance himself may yet perform the duty of charity by inflaming the ardour of others and recommending the petitions which he cannot grant to those who have more to bestow.

The widow that shall give her mite to the treasury, the poor man who shall bring to the thirsty the cup of cold water, shall not loose their reward.

* * * *

MAGIC FOREFINGER

Here is an interesting trick. Raise your right arm above your head and announce to your friends that you possess an abundance of strength in the forefinger of your right hand.

Then ask one of your friends to sit in a chair. Instruct him to fold his arms and keep them folded. Tell him to relax and let his head lean back.

Now you are ready to show your power of strength. Place your right forefinger 'firmly' upon his forehead. Ask your friend if he can rise to his feet. No matter how strongly he tries to raise himself, he finds it impossible to regain his feet.

Here is the secret of the trick. In order to rise to his feet, your friend must first lift his head. You prevent that by the steady downward pressure of your forefinger. Your friend, as well as your audience, gain the impression that you are restraining all the strength of his body.

* * * *

An Extra.

Mrs. Mullins met her neighbour in the street. "Whatever do you think, Mrs. Gray?" she cried, excitedly." My nephew has got three feet!"

"Three feet? Impossible, my dear!" replied Mrs. Gray. "I have never heard of such a thing happening before!"

"No, it isn't impossible," went on Mrs. Mullins, taking a letter out of its envelope. "In this letter my sister says: 'You wouldn't know little Joe now he has grown another foot'!"

* * * *

Good Night.

Pat had been spending the evening with his friend. As he rose to depart a violent thunderstorm broke over the district. "Good gracious, Pat, you can't go home in this!" exclaimed his host. "You must spend the night with me." Pat disappeared, and half an hour later his host was surprised to see him come into the drawing-room with his clothes wringing wet. "Where have you been, Pat?" he exclaimed. "Sure and bedad, I've been home to fetch my pyjamas!" replied Pat.

* * * *

Demolished.

John Smith was showing his American friend the sights of London, and was getting rather annoyed over the scornful remarks his friend was making. Coming in sight of a huge erection of steel girders, the framework of a new luxury hotel, Harold D. Long pointed to it and grinned. "I suppose that is going to be what 'you' call a large building, eh?" John Smith frowned and exclaimed: "Dear me, how annoying! That boy is always leaving his Meccano set lying about!"

* * * *

Riddles.

1. What kind of trees sew best?
2. If you were to throw a green stone into the Red Sea what would happen?
3. What flies high, flies low, has no feet, yet wears shoes?
4. What most resembles a cat's tail?
5. Why is the letter G like the sun?
6. Why are guards at a castle like day and night?
7. If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would the sun become?
8. When is a batsman a coward?
9. What is it that grows bigger the more it is contracted?

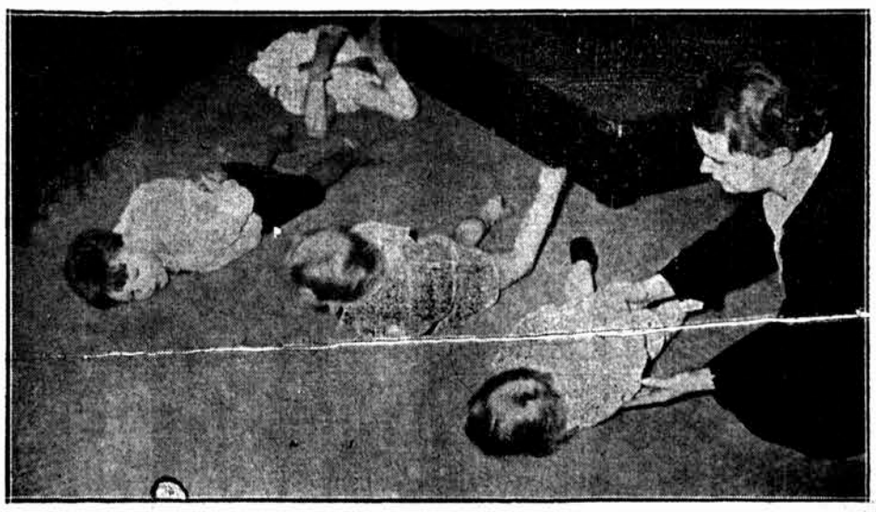
* * * *

(Answers)

1. Pines; because they have so many sharp needles. 2. It would get wet. 3. Dust. 4. A kitten's. 5. Because it is the centre of light. 6. Because when one comes the other goes. 7. Sin. 8. When he hits and then runs. 9. A debt.

* * * *

We can divide the above oblong into seven parts by drawing three straight lines from border to border. Here's the catch —each of the seven divisions must contain two parrots. Can you do it?



Gymnastics for children: Up, on the belly, Hand to the back, Head up—specially recommended for children with bad gait.

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

You read all this matter and become happy: That's alright. But why don't you get yourself enrolled in the All-India Children's Association and have greater happiness of joining this great brotherhood?

To join the Association you have to fill up a form, which you could send for by enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage. When writing for it, please mention your age and full address too.

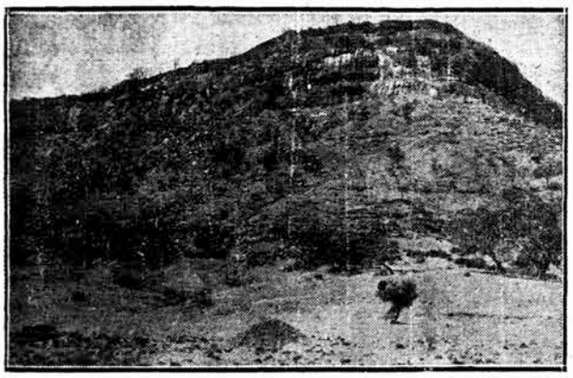
We have our own monthly journal: PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper. It is full of instructive and interesting articles and beautiful and educative pictures. Send for a specimen copy if you like, enclosing one and a half anna stamps.

Please send all communications directly to:—

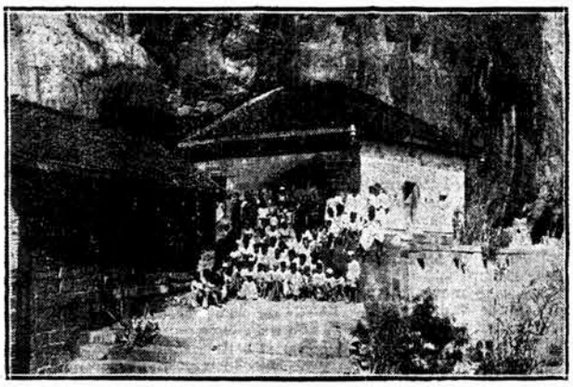
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar,—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

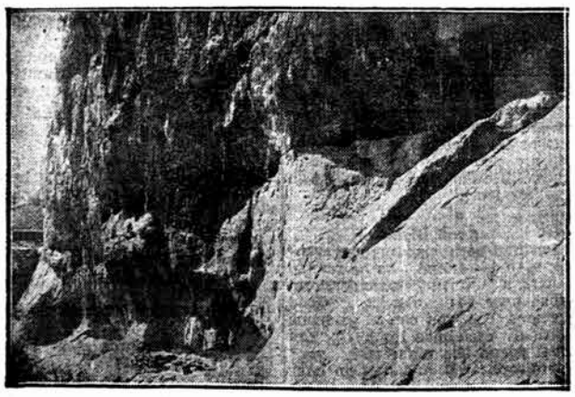
Birth-Place Of Founder Of Maratha Empire



The Hill Fort of Shivneri, where Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire was born in 1 627: His birthday was celebrated on the 11th inst. all over Maharashtra.

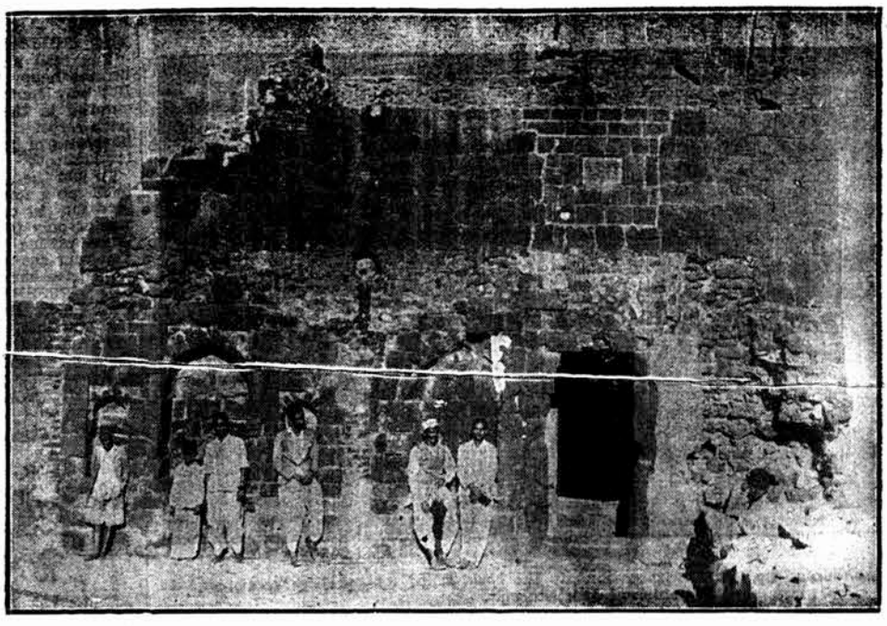


The temple of Goddess Shivai, on Shivneri Fort, after whom Shivaji was named, because, it is stated, he was born in answer to the prayers offered at this temple by his mother.



The caves (marked with a cross) cut into the rocky sides of the Shivneri hill were used by Shivaji's soldiers for hiding from the enemy.

Ganga-Jamuna Tank on Shivneri hill. The troops of Shivaji made use of the water of this tank for drinking purposes. Note the deep recesses in the walls.



Ruins of Shivaji's Palace at Shivneri.

MALINI SEEKS ROMANCE

that they would be able to reach their destination before 10 o'clock. He asked her not to give her aunt any clue as to where or why she had gone—told her that she could write afterwards. But Malini felt that it would be hard upon her. The old woman would be frightened—she would imagine that some calamity had befallen her niece. So, just before departing, while her aunt was busy in the kitchen, Malini snatched a piece of paper and wrote a few words.

"I am going away to marry the man I love. Kindly forgive me. Do not worry about me. I am, very, very happy.—Malini."

Then she turned her back on her home, and proceeded eagerly to meet Damodar and the new and glorious life that was opened to her.

* * * *

Malini leaned on the balcony rails and watched the sleeping city of Bombay. Occasionally was heard the sound of moving traffic. She could hardly realize that it was only a short while ago that she came away to seek romance with the man whom fate had thrown in her way.

She felt no regrets. Her whole outlook on life changed since she had known Damodar. The loveliness and heartaches of the past had been swallowed up in the glamour of the future which had already begun. She experienced a thrill as she gazed into the darkness, wondering what the city of her dreams held for her.

Presently she returned to her room. Damodar spared no expense in furnishing extravagantly the flat to which he had brought her. It was situated in a quiet street amidst the fashionable quarter of Bombay. Everything bore the mark of luxury. It seemed incredible as she contrasted her own simple village home with all this exotic magnificence.

The servants had already retired and Malini was so exhausted with the excitement of the day's events that she was preparing to go to sleep.

Suddenly she gave a nervous start. Damodar, who had left her after the dinner, was walking towards her noiselessly from behind. A sudden gleam came into his eyes at sight of Malini. Dressed expensively and fashionably she looked far prettier than she had ever been before.

"My darling!" cried Damodar. "This is your true background. You belong to this place, not to that rustic village. You can never go back to your old life now. You must stay here surrounded by everything that is beautiful, where I can give you anything that your heart desires. I am rich and you have only to ask. How do you like to live here always?

"It is delightful and I am deeply thankful to you," said Malini. "But I am now too tired to think. I am simply dying to get sleep."

For a brief moment he paused, and then he was at her side, holding her in his arms.

"Malini, you are wonderful! My sweet little love—at last."

Something, a strange expression in his eyes, vaguely alarmed Malini. She was crushed in his arms and as he bent, passionately kissing her she was dimly able to realize that each kiss was like a blemish on the pureness of the love she had entrusted to his keeping.

A clock rang the hours of midnight. Malini started and, withdrawing herself from his grasp, said, "I had no idea it was so late. Please leave me alone now. You cannot remain here with me."

Damodar was so much used to win easy victories over the women in his own set that the opposition of Malini baffled him. He was determined to win Malini at all costs. This was indeed the moment for which he was waiting.

"Why are you afraid, Malini my darling?" said Damodar. "You

(Continued from page 33)

came away with me because you loved me. Let love be the only thing now between us."

A cry escaped her lips as the full realization of his words came to her. Her cheeks flamed with the burning colour of shame. Her brief dream of happiness was suddenly, rudely, shattered to fragments. She could not find words to speak. With much difficulty she said, "We are going to be married to-morrow. I—"

She hesitated unable to proceed, afraid of the man before her.

"My dear girl," said Damodar. "Come, be sensible. It is useless to remonstrate. Besides, you could go nowhere else now."

"I would rather walk the streets of Bombay," she retorted, as a new courage suddenly possessed her, "than stay here with you. Let me go, at once!"

"No, I have secured you, and I intend to keep you. If you are thinking of your reputation, it is enough that you should have come away with me from your village and stayed inside my flat till this time of night. But no one ever need know of this. I love you, Malini. I will marry you. I am only asking you to be my wife. There is nothing dishonourable in that. I want you to be mine—mine for ever."

Could it be possible that he really did love her? Malini paused for a moment and then said, "If you love me, you will leave me alone for to-night. Let us be married to-morrow and I shall be yours always."

This was really a test. If he responded, then she could be sure of his honourable intentions.

But he shook his head impatiently and said, "Listen to your heart, Malini. You cannot resist what I offer you any more than I can resist your charm."

The next instant he was again holding her in his arms and imprinting his loathsome kisses on her. She felt that each kiss literally stung her.

Her infatuation for Damodar had now vanished. He was no longer the dream—lover her fond imagination pictured him to be.

"You, brute!" she cried. "I almost believed you. Now, oh, I now dispise you."

Damodar was in savage fury. Probably for the first time in his pampered life, a girl was defying him—a girl, too, who had whispered her love for him. Malini's resistance fanned into life a flame such as had not burned in the breast of this man whose conquests were always very easy.

"Don't be a fool!" he said angrily as she was desperately trying to wrest herself free from his grasp. "I am crazy for you and I will not let you go now."

Malini struggled violently, and finally finding it useless, enmeshed as she was in his steely grasp, she wrenched her head away and screamed. Help was forthcoming much sooner than she had expected. Then what occurred seemed like a dream for her. There was an altercation somewhere, the crashing of a door, and a figure hurtled through.

"Leave that girl, you scoundrel!" roared a voice. "Leave her. I tell you."

Malini recognized in the new comer Vasant, the young film director, who came to their village and offered her an engagement as actress.

It happened very swiftly after that and Vasant was very thorough. First he freed Malini and the next instant, Damodar felt an iron grip on his collar—a grip which he could not shake off and which flung him against the opposite wall, howling for mercy. Verily, it was given to Vasant to enact in real life the scene which he had too often directed and played on the screen.

In less than five minutes it was all over and a two-seater car was moving down the road driven by a man who was doing his best to soothe a girl, seated beside him, who with heart-breaking sobs was telling her pitiful little story.

"I shall never go back to him," Malini pleaded, clinging to him. "Please help me to get right away."

"I am now taking you back to your home, Malini," said Vasant. "It is all right. You are quite safe from that villain.

Vasant's manner inspired confidence in Malini and she felt a measure of security. They were now rapidly passing out of the city. After a while, Malini asked, "Please tell me how you managed to get to that dreadful place just in time to save me."

Vasant now told her. "Ever since I paid a visit to your village and had seen you, I was apprehensive lest your marvellous beauty should attract any scheming villain who would lure you into paths of infamy. As events had happened, my fears proved to be only too true for Damodar soon came on the scene to vitiate the innocence and purity which were till then your environment. I know Damodar. He is a scoundrel through and through. He has an uncanny power to attract women. He generally excites his prey by the lure of luxury and promises of marriages which he never keeps. Usually his passion lasts for two months and then he callously drops his victim and will pick up another. I had many misgivings when he took his abode in your own house. I kept a watch over him and followed his movements in my car. I could not act openly and thwart his designs, for I could prove nothing against him. So I watched patiently from behind the scenes, usually parking my car a little distance away from the place where the road coming from your village joins the main road. This evening my suspicions were aroused when I observed his car come out from the village. For, during the last week, he was in the habit of returning to the village in the evenings after spending the day in the city. I immediately raced to your house and found your aunt deeply agitated with grief and fear, clutching in her hands your note which she had just picked up."

"Oh, my poor aunt!" murmured Malini. "For all her kindness to me I dealt her a grievous blow."

"I comforted her as best I could and promised to do all in my power to bring you back to her," continued Vasant. "I then proceeded to Bombay and, as I knew Damodar's residence, arrived there shortly after he brought you. I took my position outside awaiting developments. I wanted to have a talk with you in the first instance but the vigilance of Damodar and his servants did not give me an opportunity to do so. I could not appear openly and expose him, for there would be nothing to prove against him. The difficulty is to get evidence. His victims lured by his sweet promises, usually follow him to his infamous abode of their own free will."

"Oh, I also did the same," cried Malini miserably. "What an ignorant fool have I been!"

'Do not get dispirited, brave girl," said Vasant. "I feel extremely glad that you behaved in an unexceptionable manner. His victims generally succumb without resistance and only realize their folly when it is too late."

* * * *

Back in her village home, as the days rolled by, Malini had changed since that bitter night of disillusionment. Her former eagerness for adventure had died within her. The world seemed strange, unreal, and bitterly lonely.

She felt a deep sense of gratitude for Vasant, her saviour. He called at their house daily now, and Malini spent a few hours every day in his company. Her aunt raised no objection, for instinctively, she knew him to be a man of honour and was herself thankful to him for rescuing her niece from the clutches of infamy and shame.

Since Malini came in contact with Vasant daily she felt that here was a man who could not be base, nor trifling, nor untrue. From the inmost recesses of her heart a voice told her that this was the man for whom she was waiting. Once she thought that her heart was broken and, even to hope seemed a hopeless task. But now she wanted to dream again that the real things of life after all are love and romance. The realization that she loved Vasant came to her all of a sudden and it thrilled her heart at the wonder of it all. And out of the dead ashes of her passion for Damodar there had sprung a real and lasting love. Vasant did not employ, as Damodar had done, the sweet words of endearment which had once captivated her but which she now loathed because they did not emanate from the heart. Unerringly she knew that Vasant loved her, though as yet no word had been spoken of love.

It was evening, the scene of a glorious sunset. Malini was strolling with Vasant in the garden where formerly she used to meet Damodar surreptitiously in the darkness. But she was not afraid to walk with Vasant in the same place now. Suddenly Vasant halted.

"Malini!"

Malini's heart throbbed as she heard her name called softly by Vasant and her eyes met the flame in his.

"I love you!" he whispered. "I loved you from the moment I saw you. I did not regret at all when your aunt sternly refused to give her permission to your becoming an actress. And she was right. Even then I had hoped to make you my wife one day and only longed for the time when I could let you know of my intentions. To-day I had a talk with your aunt and she agreed to our marriage. Malini, do you love me?"

"I love you," said Malini simply.

He drew her closer into his arms where she closed her eyes, with a happy little sigh of contentment, surrendering her lips to his kisses.

(THE END).

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News From Far & Near

HEIDELBERG BOYCOTT

Oxford University will not accept an invitation to send a represenative to Heidelberg University's 550th anniversary celebrations, and Cambridge is expected to follow Oxford's example Birmingham University has decided not to accept the invitation.

TABLE TENNIS DRESS REFORMS

All competitors shall be required to wear blue sports shirts—with grey flannel slacks for the men and grey divided skirts for the women.

These are dress reforms to be proposed by the Table Tennis Association chairman for future international table tennis championships.

ANTI-GAS SCHOOL

A sum of £31,000 is to be spent by the Government in opening a Home Office Civilian Anti-Gas School at Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucestershire.

Tuition in anti-gas precautions will be given to doctors and nurses, police, fire brigades, railway, road transport, gas and water workers, and to British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance members.

The school will open early in April.

BABY'S CRY FROM SUITCASE

A woman was taken to a Cork hospital after giving birth to a baby in a train from Castletownroche.

The child was dead.

She carried a suitcase. Suddenly a child's cry came from the suitcase.

"What's in it?" a nurse asked the woman.

"Another," was the reply.

The baby in the case was found to be well and healthy.

The woman had given birth to twins in the train.

STAINLESS STEEL

British Scientist Invents New Type

A Sheffield scientist has invented a new type of stainless steel which it is claimed is considerably cheaper than the present method and will revolutionize hundreds of industries.

After five years of research Mr. F. F. Gordon, director of a Sheffield steel works, has discovered a process for bonding ordinary steel and stainless steel; in other words, he has found a way to give ordinary steel a coating of stainless steel which will make the whole absolutely rustless.

Sheffield's output of stainless steel is now considerable, but it is estimated that the use of the new cheaper process will increase the demand greatly. Sheets of ordinary steel can be given a stainless steel coating of less than one-thousandth of an inch or even thinner. This opens up possibilities of the stainless steel ship, stainless steel bridges, and aeroplanes, railway carriages, springs, etc., of the same rustless material.

By the new process razor blades, it is claimed, could be given a rustless surface, and a stainless coating could be given to sheets of corrugated iron for roofs, and applied also to all metal pipes and containers.—The "Times."

"Own A Cow"

New Slogan For Soviet Farmers

The individual rights of peasantry in collective farms to own a cow, to raise calves, sheep and poultry for their private use was championed in the Kremlin by Jayay Yakovlev, Soviet Commissar of Agriculture last month.

Speaking at a conference of livestock breeders, he rebuked the delegates for their failure to carry into practice a decision, reached eight months ago, which called upon the collectives to assist their members, by means of loans to acquire live stock for their private use says the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

The Commissar revealed that to this day more than 1,000,000 peasants in the Ukraine did not own a cow.

"DISGRACEFUL"

"This is a disgraceful situation," said Yakovlev.

Quoting from Stalin's recent speeches, he reminded the gathering that the best means of securing greater agricultural productivity was to bring about harmony between the peasants' personal interests and the general interests of the collective.

To introduce the Communist form life in the village just now would be unwise and contrary to the decisions of the Government.

He pointed out the view of the Government that individual members of the collective should be encouraged to cultivate their own small garden and raise their own cow, sheep and poultry alongside the collective.

The strictly Socialistic type of organisation, under which the possessions of all members of the collective farm were pooled, and each member supposedly paid according to his need, had long been condemned and abandoned.

Payments in collectives were now made strictly on the basis of piecework, eliminating the possibility of the shirker being able to live on the production of more honest and energetic neighbours.

The Commissar emphasised that the Government assistance which had been extended to the peasantry to enable them to reconstruct their own household, now that the collectives were established, was certain to win the peasants' good will.

It is significant that the Kremlin, which a few years ago fought ruthlessly for the establishment of the collectives, of which there are now more than 205,000, can in 1936 afford to champion the cause of individual households.

Water Cure For Colds

Value Of Hot And Cold Baths

Water, hot or cold, lukeworm, inside and outside, in some form is helpful in the treatment of almost any diseased condition. For many years fever patients were denied water internally and externally. We are sometimes extremely stupid and do not see the perfectly obvious. We have all heard the story with many variations of the delirious typhoid patient who escaped from his nurse jumped into the open well and standing up to his neck in water, drank all he could hold and by the time he was rescued, the cold water had so reduced his fever that his delirium was gone and his recovery was established (writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette.")

I can imagine this could have happened, but, though an advocate of water treatment, I could not recommend this method for general use. The fact remains that frequent sponging in cool or tepid water or a cool bath will reduce high fever and relieve delirium.

In all prolonged fevers the patient suffers from an acidosis due to loss of fluids, or dehydration, from sweating and drying out of the tissues. A liberal supply of water will replace the loss of fluid and overcome the condition.

There is no treatment for a common cold in its beginning compared to a hot bath, even a foot bath, either plain or with a little mustard added. It draws the blood to the surface, and away from the congested lungs, intestines or mucous membranes of the head and frequently prevents further development. Drinking plenty of water helps the cure further.

In any new application of treatment we are very apt to go to extremes. This occurred when we first commenced to treat fevers by the use of cold water. I have seen fever patients taken from a warm bed and placed in a tub of water in which cakes of ice were floating.

No wonder the patient fought against it. To a feeble persons the sudden shock was bad. Now we know that a cool or tepid bath, will reduce the temperature with much less shock.

The use of hot or cold water gives much the same results. The hot dilates the local blood vessels allowing fresh blood to enter and driving out the old blood. Cold contracts the skin vessels driving out the old blood. Sometimes a portion of the body is congested and has too much blood; other times not enough.

The water is applied so as best to accomplish the desired results. To some patients the application of cold is very disagreeable and always produces shock. To another, hot applications are unpleasant. For a badly sprained ankle or wrist, hot and swollen, to one the application of cold water is a gift from the gods. To another, hot applications are most grateful.

So, we base, to a great extent, our application of hot or cold according to the reaction of the patient.

In the treatment of chronically inflamed, swollen, and stiff joints the use of water reaches its greatest effect. It is used in the form of hot baths, the application of hot towels, or a hot water bottle. An elaborate series of hot, natural, or steam cabinets is found in a health resort or sanatorium.

In any case it is always a grateful and beneficial form of treatment. For the strengthening and restoration of weakened and paralysed muscles owing to disease, such as infantile paralysis, nothing compares to warm baths.

Water absorbs, cleans, washes out all forms of poisoning, stagnation, and accumulation of waste and leaves the part or the entire system, fresh and in the best condition for nature to do its work of restoration. If there is any universal remedy it is water.

"I will deal with him. I will hurl such insults at him that he will have to get the dictionary to find out what I mean"!

BLOOD TESTS FOR DRIVERS

All motorists in Turkey must now undergo a blood test before they are granted a driving licence.

"THE BOY NEXT DOOR"

When a fair maiden is in distress the Chicago police are as alert as the knights of old.

Gallantly they set forth when they received a note which read: "To the police. Come at once 3822 Wilton avenue.

"Barbara Evans."

Milton Evans, who resides at the address, invited the officers in.

"Oh," said Barbara, aged seven when she saw the officers. "I wrote the note. We have no telephone or I'd have called you. "I want you to do something about the boy next door. I can't get along with him."

CHILDREN NOT ALLOWED TO SEE ROYAL FUNERAL FILM

A sensation has been caused in the Longdendale Valley, near Manchester, by the refusal of the Rev. John Penrose, the young vicar of Tintwistle, to allow the children of the village church day school to see a free exhibition of the film of King George's funeral.

Mr. Penrose, when he became vicar of Tintwistle a year ago, banned dances in the Sunday School hall, disbanded the church amateur dramatic society, and refused to allow popular songs to be sung in the school at concerts.

"A Christian should never go to the cinema," he said to a "Sunday Express" representative "I would have refused permission whatever was to be shown.

"So many present-day films are questionable that the wisest course for a Christian to adopt is to keep away from the cinema altogether. My refusal was with a desire for the highest welfare of the children."

A Puzzle In Spelling

NEARLY everyone sometime in his life, especially if he lives on a farm or in a small town, has had a number of small, daily duties to perform, which usually completed the day's work. When each ***** was cheerfully done it afforded a feeling of satisfaction.

What are each of these little duties called?

Write down the names of the familiar objects pictured in the five assembled drawings. Then arrange the five resulting words so that the 25 letters are formed in five horizontal rows in such an order that the five letters in the second vertical row spells the missing word.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

A Quiz in Chemistry

EXPLORERS of polar regions are not the only ones who brave the elements in the interest of science. There are the chemists who work in laboratories surrounded by elements, contained in jars, it is true, but no less perilous to the user who tries new combinations with them.

The chemist pictured in the accompanying drawing is doing particularly dangerous work, for he is compounding one of the most violent explosives known to mankind. This substance is popularly known by its abbreviation and it is doubtful that the average person is familiar with its full name.

Each of the fifteen jars on the shelves contains a different chemical element, a clue to whose name is given below. As you identify these elements, write their initial letters on the proper jars and the letters will spell the name of the explosive the chemist is compounding.

Here are the clues: 1. Associated with cans. 2. Used in illuminating watch dials. 3. The last of the ages of man. 4. United States coin, 75 per cent copper. 5. Widely known antiseptic. 6. Used in electric-light filaments. 7. Named after Russia. 8. Heaviest substance known. 9. Discovered by Crookes in 1861. 10. Gas used to revive asphyxiated people. 11. Thin strip of type metal used to separate lines. 12. Named after a planet. 13. Named after a place in Sweden. 14. Gas used in display signs. 15. Named after a continent.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

Birds Sing, Dance, Talk

Pets Exhibited In New York Speak More Than 300 Words

Tom, Dick and Harry, three singing, dancing and talking birds from Africa, who have been entered at the second international bird show at New York under the supervision of the National Federation of Canary Breeders use a conbined vacabulary totalling more than 300 words, all in English, according to their owner, Ben Kazemier, a former New York City fireman, who started collecting birds several years ago after saving a canary from a blazing apartment (says the "New York Times.")

TOM IS AT HIS BEST.

Tom, an Indian hill myna, who was born in India two years ago and who was brought into U. S. A. eighteen months ago, gave fair warning to competitors that he would be in fine fettle for the contests.

With a voice that sounded just as clear and almost as deep as that of a certain noted ortor who recently addressed the American Liberty League, Tom started watchers yesterday with his cheery greeting:

"My name is Tom."

His owner then said to enthusiastic spectators, "Wait till you hear him imitate Mae West." He went on:

"Tom say, 'come up and see me some time'."

This continued for some time before Tom, who insisted on repeating his name, said: "Hello, Mae, come up and see me some time. Hello, Mae! Hello L'll Hello, Big Boy!"

Tom, who is a "drinker," took time out to drop down from his perch to take his fill of water. Meanwhile, the former city fireman was explaining that Tom's vacabulary consisted of more than seventy-five words, all of which could be uttered in all circles, sewing included.

Tom, his beak dripping water, continued:

"Myna speaking. Good morning, everybody. Nice day, call again. Telephone!"

While the bird cannot read or write, it can do some arithemetic. Adding is its forte. Like a small child in the elementary school, Tom rattles off "one, two, three four, five, six, seven."

Its owner says that within a short time Tom will be able to add, "all good children go to Heaven" with his count ending with seven.

HARRY SEES RATHER DULL.

Harry, the other myna, is somewhat less mentally alert than Tom. He can talk frequently, the ex-fire-man said, but repeated prodding yesterday failed to bring forth anything more than "my name is Harry." The bird, however, did speak in a clear, understandable voice.

Dick, who is an African gray parrot with a red tail, speaks rather fluently, whistles and does acrobatics. It whistled a tune which, the fireman-owner said, was a Scotch song.

Dick can also whistle "Yankee Doodle," though it refused to do so recently. It felt more like doing tricks, and without being asked, did seven flips on the fireman's hand.

The show, which was supposed to open yesterday but which was postponed because many of the canaries fell ill with "puff," which is the birdmen's term for cold, and because the express companies found the weather too bad for prompt shipping of the birds, will get under way tomorrow morning at the Hotel Breslin.

1,900 ENTRIES EXPECTED

Members of the 300 bird clubs throughout the nation have been invited to attend the show, which will exhibit birds from as far away as Germany, England and Scotland. Some 1,900 birds are expected. Prizes totalling dol. 900 and several silver loving cups will be distributed.

Because officials believe there may be a certain amount of jealousy among the bird fanciers there will be a strict watch kept for "fouls", such as the unnecessary shaking of cages by intruders or the blowing of smoke into the cages of the diminutive singers.

Special care also is to be extended to those birds confined to the "hospital ward", a group of cages set against a radiator, for those suffering from "puff." Among the latter are two champion canaries, Bobby and Billy, who are considered expert singers of "The Sidewalks of New York" and "Yankee Doodle".

Other birds which were strong enough to brave the sharp weather and report for rehearsal were a pair of tri-colour starlings, red, white and blue in colour, who also belongs to the Bronx fireman and who, he insists, sings for twenty-four hours a day.

While the starlings are at the show, he said, his Bronx neighbours will get a long needed rest.

The awards will be made on Friday evening. The contests will be conducted daily, with the Bronx fireman challenging all comers.

HITLER'S "SECRET LOVES"

Paris Journal Comes Under Ban For Publishing Illustrated Article

PARIS, (By Mail.)

"Secret Love Affairs of Chancellor Hitler" is the title of an illustrated article which has caused the sale of the Paris "Journal's" weekly magazine to be prohibited throughout France at the request of the German Embassy here.

Commenting on this, the "Journal" says:

"What is our crime? Did we bring an infamous accusation against the head of a foreign State? Far from it. We showed a human Hitler, tender-hearted whom the loss of a great love, murdered by one of his followers, had left sad and lonely.

"MUST ASK GERMANY."

"We related how those who had wrecked his happiness perished tragically in their turn, and how, although avenged the Chancellor remained inconsolable."

The writer of the article will be prosecuted on charges of attacking the chief of a friendly State.

The German Embassy in Paris complained to the French Foreign Office of the publication of "offensive stories" regarding love affairs in which Hitler was alleged to have figured.

"Henceforward", the paper says ironically," it will be no good for French journalists to write about Germany unless they have a permit from the Wilhelmstrasse.

"That at any rate is how we interpret the action taken against us."

A "JEW'S DAUGHTER."

One of the "stories," reports the British United Press, declared that Hitler's first love was the daughter of a rich Eastern Jewish merchant. Another, says the article, was Frau Winifred Wagner, English-born widow of the famous composer's son, and M. Tenos says he was ready to marry her when he met Margaret Slezak, a Viennese.

But the woman with whom Hitler was really in love, says the writer, was his sister's daughter Greta Ranbald, who in 1930 was found dead in her bed with a bullet wound.

The police, adds the writer, decided that she had committed suicide, but Hitler suspected she had been killed by a fanatical follower who resented the friendship.

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN IN THE TWEED SUIT

B. Z. MUNEE, the famous financier, was shot to death in his office on the afternoon of November 28, 1935. His secretary saw the murderer, whom she described as a man about five feet, six inches in height and wearing a black hat and a tweed suit. She had paid no particular attention to him when he entered Mr. Munee's room, as she supposed him to be a messenger who was delivering some securities directly into her employer's hands.

In attempting to prevent the assassin's escape, the secretary had torn a button from his sleeve. This button proved a good clue, for it was of foreign manufacture and indicated the suit to be imported. It was six weeks after the murder, that the "break" came in the case. Inspector Ferret had located a clothier who dealt in London-made suits. This merchant remembered having sold, several months earlier, a tweed suit to a man answering the secretary's description. On consulting his books, he was able to supply Ferret with the address of this customer.

The detective found a cheap boarding-house at the address given him, which he proceeded to watch from a point of vantage. It was late Saturday night, when a man wearing a black hat and a tweed suit walked down the street and prepared to enter the building under surveillance. Before he could unlock the door, Inspector Ferret had snapped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists. The prisoner expressed no little surprise and indignation at the arrest. He freely admitted having bought the suit from the clothier, but swore he was not wearing it the day of the murder. Ferret entered the rooming-house with his prisoner and roused the other boarders. To the detective's amazement, seven men appeared, close enough in appearance to the suspect, to be his twin brothers.

"We are the Octuplet Troupe," explained the man in the tweed suit, "a team of acrobats who resemble each other so much as to pass for brothers. It has long been our custom to pool our savings and buy our clothes together, so that we each may take a turn in wearing a new suit. Thus, I wore this suit the day it arrived, then, Ben, Claude, Edson, Frank, Gerald, Hiram and Ira in succession, after which I wore it again and the order was repeated. In this way we each have the new suit one day every week."

One of the buttons on the right sleeve of the tweed suit was missing and yet, as each of the eight men answered the secretary's description, Inspector Ferret was uncertain which one of these men was the murderer.

Which of the eight performers wore the tweed suit on the afternoon of the murder?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40.)

Writing in Eggs

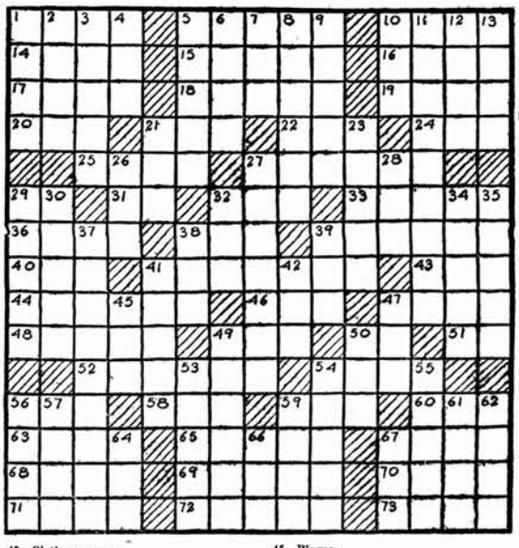
SECRET messages can be written on the inside of an unbroken egg. Do you know how it is done?

The message is really written on the outside of the shell with a solution of alum and vinegar. The egg is then boiled for fifteen minutes. The writing disappears from the shell, but when the egg is opened, the message is found, clear and legible, upon the white of the egg, inside.

The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Scandinavian narrative.
5—Accumulate.
10—Recorded proceedings.
14—Seaport of Algeria.
15—Magnate.
16—Become fluid.
17—Liability.
18—Cognizant.
19—Faithful.
20—An island of the Cape Verde group.
21—Possessive pronoun.
22—Color.
24—Possessive pronoun.
25—Ireland.
27—Peppers.
29—Exclamation.
31—Supposed hypnotic force.
32—Turkish governor.
33—People akin to the Lithuanians.
36—What Speaker of the House was known as "Czar"?
38—Weapon.
39—What American poet wrote "Songs from Vagabondia"?
5—County in England.
9—Fine driving icy particles.
10—Siamese coin.
11—Holiday season.
12—Tensely stretched.
13—Inspires with fear.
21—Concealed.
23—Postponement.
26—Slender stick.
27—What city in India is the birthplace of the Hindu religion?
28—Celtic sea god.
29—Mountain nymph.
30—Greeting.
32—Prickly envelope of a fruit.
34—What Italian epic poet wrote "Jerusalem Delivered"?
35—Jeer.
37—What Empress of Russia was the daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine?
38—Aeriform fluid.
39—Call of the crow.
41—Incredible (colloquial).
42—Beetle.



40—Cloth measure.
41—What British scientist laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
43—Peer Gynt's mother.
44—Pleas of being elsewhere.
46—Propel with oars.
47—Actual being.
48—Falls asleep.
49—Weight of India.
50—Child's name for father.
51—Correlative of either.
52—In what city was the Acropolis?
54—Irrational.
56—Beak of a bird.
58—Affirmative answer.
59—Lofty mountain.
60—Masculine nickname.
63—Native compounds.
65—Valley on moon's surface.
67—Declare.
68—Religious ceremony.
69—What Homeric epic recounts the siege of Troy?
70—Binds.
71—Pain.
72—What American publisher became the first secretary of the International Copyright Association?
73—Anglo-Saxon slave.

45—Wager.
47—Sense organ.
49—Sluggards.
50—Young dog.
53—Weird.
54—Vehicle on runners (plural).
55—Who wrote the play "Icebound"?
56—Feminine name.
57—Masculine name.
59—Winged parts.
61—Part of the verb "to be."
62—Gaelic.
64—Observe.
66—Illuminated.
67—Who, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of mischief?

VERTICAL

1—Turfs.
2—Plane surface.
3—Who played opposite Jean Harlow in "China Seas"?
4—Inject.
5—Violently.
6—Cuts grass.
7—Mohammedan chief officer.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

IN QUEST OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S TREASURE

Jewels, gold, ivory, precious woods, and manuscripts expected to reveal a whole history of the ancient world, are being sought in Alexandria by Professor Brecchias, curator of Graeco-Roman antiquities at Cairo, and Mr. Howard Carter, discoverer of Tutankhamen's tomb, (writes Mr. George Edinger in the "News-Chronicle").

This time the source of the hoped-for treasures is the grave of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian, who, while still a young man, conquered Egypt, Persia, and Northern India, and founded the cities of Alexandra and Kandadhar.

Alexander, who fought chiefly to amass treasure as he went, is supposed to have died after a drinking bout in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar when he was thirty-two, but excavations on the supposed site have produced nothing.

BEJEWELLED HEARSE

According to certain Roman historians he was brought back for burial to the city of Alexandria.

There is a well-attested story of a magnificent burial wagon made of cedarwood and sandalwood thickly encrusted with gems, and drawn by sixty-four white mules, which entered Alexandria two years after he died.

It was eighteen feet by twelve, took two years building, and is thought to have contained the body of the hero.

It is believed that the treasures of Egypt, Persia, and India, which he rifled on his amazing march, were buried with him, with sheaves of manuscripts from the Persian royal libraries.

It is also thought that his tomb was the source whence Cleopatra took the jewels and gold that dazzled Mark Antony.

NO CLUE TO SITE.

But there is no clue to the site of it. Some authorities believe it lies beneath the mosque of the prophet Daniel. Others expect to discover it somewhere in the maze of catacombs that run beneath the city and were used by the early Christians for the burial of their dead.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

A COIN TRICK

THE amateur magician places three pennies on the table and then shows that both his hands are empty. With his right hand he sweeps the pennies off the table into the left hand. He opens his left hand and it contains four coins instead of three.

The fourth coin is attached to the underside of the table by a dab of soap. While the left hand is receiving the three coins the left fingers secure the hidden coin and take it along with the others.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

Telepathy Undergoes Scientific Tests

DWARF STAR SUBJECT OF STUDY

Cubic Inch Of It Weighs 600 Tons

The most extraordinary star known has recently been studied by Dr. G. P. Kuiper of Harvard College Observatory. It is one-eighth of the bulk of the earth and yet apparently weighs nearly a million times as much as the earth, writes Dr. R. L Waterfied, "News Chronice" Astronomical Correspondent.

Stars like this are called white dwarfs. This is about the sixth to be discovered. The first was the star which revolves round the bright star Sirius.

Each cubic inch of that white dwarf weighs a ton—600 times less than Dr. Kuiper's star—but even so, nobody believed it when Dr. Adams, at Mount Wilson Observatory, made the discovery in 1914.

Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Dr. Kuiper's star is the immensely powerful gravitational direction it would exert on a body near its surface.

RABOT FIRE ALARM

400 Boxes Of New Device To Be Installed In London

A fire-alarm which almost thinks is to replace the familiar box in the London Fire Brigade area.

It watches itself, instantly reporting all electrical defects and automatically repairing them.

If a fire-alarm box and pillar are accidentally felled the brigade is not turned out as now. The box reports the injury to the station.

Within three seconds of operation, this is what happens at the fire station:—

Box code number punched in a tape, timed and dated;

Location appears in luminous letters on a panel;

All station bells ring, doors open for departure of engines;

Traffic lights, except those on fire engines' route, set at danger;

Stop watch ticks out fractions of seconds till first fire engine to respond stops it.

A start will be made with 400 of these new boxes in the "B" district, which includes most of the City of London.

THE NEW SKY CAMERA

The human camera, or eye, has an angle of vision of about 90 degrees. Birds, with eyes set in the side of the head have a wider vision than human beings. The great dragon-fly, with eyes above its head and party beneath it, has the widest vision in the animal kingdom. Human beings, however have created almost perfect artificial eyes, amongst them being the submarine periscope which reveals the horizon all round at a glance, and the panoramic camera which is capable of registering in one second the space all round the photographer, and now comes the semi-circle camera which has recently been created by scientists working in the Research Institute of the A.E.G., the eye of which is capable of recording far more than the hemisphere above us. The objective consists of a number of semi-circular lenses. For scientific purposes any fogging or dullness of the photographic object can now be corrected.

American Scientist Conducts Novel Experiments In Clairvoyance And Other Psychic Phenomena

Is telepathy, mongrelized by years of vaudeville trickery, at the threshold of becoming a science?

Astonishing experiments have progressed to a point where private home tests are invited. With them goes the candid warning that, despite the fun of using the mind as a messenger boy, there is hazard, perhaps tragedy, as a possible reward for psychic tinkering.

The man who took telepathy out of the music hall and put it into the laboratory is slim, youthful, impetuous and mop-haired, a rapt believer in the theory that the human mind is, to more or less degree, a sensitive broadcasting station with messages for those with minds capable of tuning in the right wave-length.

He is Dr. Joseph Banks Rhine, whose experiments at Duke University keep people awake nightly from North Carolina to California, writes the "Literary Digest."

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS.

His directions for attempting clairvoyance experiments, either individually or between friends, are simple.

Mainly, success depends, he says, on possession of the "gift" to some extent, favourable mental conditions to a large extent. Then:

"First, a genuine interest is required. Preferably a fresh spontaneous curiosity to see if you can do it.

"If you are skeptical and can not 'give yourself a chance' wholeheartedly, you are likely to fail, as you would at any mental tasks. You do not need to believe it possible, intellectually speaking. Simply play the game for the fun of it, with genuine interest to see how many hits you can get. The more naive you are about it, the better.

"Concentration is needed. Self-consciousness is bad. Distraction of any kind is bad. It is better to work alone at first, or with only one other interested person. A crowd nearly always interferes."

The equipment for the test is simple; a deck of twenty-five cards bearing a total of five symbols, one on each card.

The symbols used by Doctor Rhine in local and nation-wide experiments are: star, rectangle, parallel wavy lines, cross, and circle. The symbols may be drawn on twenty-five pieces of paper. Five matching symbols are drawn and laid out face up on the table. Then the deck is shuffled, cut, and laid face down under the hand.

"Now decide what symbol is on the bottom card . . . then draw it off and lay it opposite that figure on the table. Continue thus calling the bottom card, and after calling it, place it opposite its appropriate symbol until all twenty-five cards are placed. Then count the hits made.

"Five hits per twenty-five is the chance average. . . . An average of eight hits per twenty-five for four runs (100 trials) . . . or of six for thirty-six runs, would be regarded as 'significant' . . . it is 150 to one then that chance is not the explanation."

The indication, for a high score, is that the subject is clairvoyant—he has the "second sight" Doctor Rhine has called it "extrasensory perception." His experiments may be trapping the mysteries of "hunches" and intuition.

In more than 100,000 trials, conducted since 1927, he has obtained results that seem billions to one against the operations of pure chance. Mathematically, at least, he has shown that, in some persons, perception without use of the ordinary senses does in fact exist.

Support for Doctor Rhine's faith can be found in "Man, the Unknown," the recent book by Dr. Alexis Carrel, who wrote: "Those endowed with this power grasp the secret of other individuals without using their sense organs. They also perceive events more or less remote in space and time.

QUALITY EXCEPTIONAL.

"This quality is exceptional. It develops in only a small number of human beings. . . Clairvoyance appears quite commonplace to those who have it. It brings them knowledge which is more certain than that gained through the sense organs. . ."

It was no easy thing for Doctor Rhine to polish his theory with scientific respectability.

He is careful to distinguish between clairvoyance and telepathy. Clairvoyance, he says, is perception, such as symbols on the cards. Telepathy is "mind-reading." Persons gifted with one ordinarily possess the other.

Distance, he holds, makes no difference. Indeed, better results are obtained when test subjects are separated by rooms. High scores obtain when several miles intervene. Remarkable results were obtained at a distance of 1,000 miles.

In distance tests, watches are synchronized. At a prearranged time one subject thinks of a card symbol. One thousand or more miles away, another subject concentrates for three minutes. He is trying to guess the symbol the other subject knows. He writes down his guess. Sealed reports are sent to Doctor Rhine

STUDIES PREMONITIONS.

Recently he has been busy with plans for extensive experiments with premonitions. When experimenters seem to receive mental signals from a distance, he wants to know, are the messages transmitted instantaneously, is there a time lag—or does the message sometimes arrive before it is sent?

Doctor Rhine does not hesitate to acknowledge that there is danger in the experiments.

"Especially does the explorer in the realm popularly called the 'psychic' need to keep his skepticism on the alert," he told an audience in New York recently.

"For this realm is largely as yet in the jungle, and it is perhaps the most hazardous field of research that science has ever had, judging by the percentage of its investigators who have lost their reputations, their jobs, or their common sense. Even the number of suicides is outstanding.

"But with all its dangers it is, I believe, the greatest field for intellectual high adventure that the student has before him to-day. The perils add to the zest, and the size of the game is unequalled. If any fraction of the tall stories is even in part true, here is such a jungle then as the hand and mind of man has never before cleared and domesticated, either literally or figuratively."

TRAPPING ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Recent Successful Attempts

Modern electric lamps of the gas discharge type (such as the neon advertisement signs) emit a large amount of ultra-violet rays. These are invisible, and dangerous, to the eye, so that their energy is wasted. But some of it may be captured and converted into visible light by suitable means. Fluorescent and luminescent materials have the property of absorbing light of one colour and emitting it in the form of another colour. At the recent exhibition of the Physical Society the British Thomson Houston Company showed various sorts of lamps whose efficiency had been increased by the employment of such materials. The inner wall of the glass tube of low-pressure mercury vapour lamps may be covered with a layer of the luminescent powder, which will capture the ultra-violet rays and turn them into visible light. This arrangement may increase the output of visible light of some lamps by as much as four times. The colour of the visible light manufactured out of the ultra-violet rays depends on the constitution of the powder, so lamps giving light of some desired colour may be made by a suitable choice of converting powder.—"Manchester Guardian."

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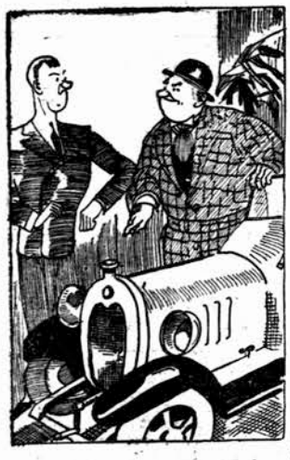
LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



"This model needs no recommendation, sir, it squeaks for itself."

Wife: "When we married I thought you were a brave man."

Other Half: 'So did everybody else."

* * * *

"Drink," said the Irish preacher, is rotten stuff. It makes you quarrel with yer neighbours. It makes ye shoot at yer landlord. And it makes you miss him."

* * * *

"Are you fond of toffee?" asked the little fellow of a lady who was assisting at a party.

"No, thank you, my dear."

"Then will you look after these caramels for me?"

* * * *

Street Car Conductor—How old are you, little girl?

Little Boston Girl—If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics.

Rich Father—What's the matter, daughter?

Daughter—I want you to get me one of those Russian Princes.

Father—I can arrange that all right, my dear. I was afraid you might want a baseball pitcher, a movie hero or a champion pugilist.

* * * *

Old Lady (to parachutist): "I really don't know how you can hang from that silk thing. The suspense must be terrible."

Parachutist: "No, mum, it's when the suspense ain't there that it's terrible."

* * * *

Husband, checking up wife's housekeeping account—I can't reconcile this amount of dol. 10.

Wife—That was for my new hat.

Husband—Then it should not be included in the housekeeping account.

Wife—Don't be silly. Of course it should. It comes under overhead charges.

* * * *

They stood at the garden gate bathed in moonlight. "Belle," he whispered huskily, "we've been walking out together for six years now, you and I."

"That we have, Will," was the subdued reply.

"And," the man continued "we've kind o' got to know one another, to trust each other, ain't we?"

"O' course we have, Will," came the thrilled response.

"Well," he gulped, "will you—will you lend me my bus fare home? I'm broke."

* * * *

The tram had stopped and refused to budge.

"I think we should get on better if we got off," said one passenger to his neighbour.

So they alighted and walked on Two minutes later the tram passed them.

"Well," said the one who made the suggestion. "I thought we should get on better if we get off, but we should have been better off if we stayed on."

"That new maid of ours seems very nice and quiet."

"Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust in the room."

* * * *

"Kissing a horseshoe is said to bring luck," states a playwright. Provided, of course, one doesn't attempt this when the horse is still wearing it.

* * * *

Estate Agent—One other attractive feature about this property is that you have a delightfully amiable neighbour next door, who is the possessor of the very best set of gardening tools in the district.

* * * *

"Who Will Drive This Car Away for £5?" read the sign on a battered old vehicle displayed in a window of a used car dealer.

A man stopped at the window, read the sign, and after some thought, entered the store.

"I will take a chance," he offered. "Where's the money?"

* * * *

"Yes, I'm a cosmopolitan. My father was Irish, my mother Italian. I was born in a Swedish ship off Barcelona and a man named McTavish is my dentist."

"What's McTavish to do with it?"

"Why that makes me of Scottish extraction."

* * * *

A man was announcing to his friends at the club that he was going to be married.

"Well, old man," remarked one of his listeners, "I hope you'll be very happy."

"I don't see why I shouldn't", was the reply. "I came through the war all right."

* * * *

The doctor was dismissing his maid.

"I'm sorry, Mary," he said, "but I can only truthfully say in your reference that you are not at all fond of work!"

"Well, sir," Mary requested hopefully, "do you think you could find a Latin name for it?"

* * * *

"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Packson.

The young suitor beamed happily.

"Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now. Last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."

* * * *

A large building was being demolished, and a red-faced navvy shuffled cautiously along a narrow plank level with the fourth-storey windows. The foreman, a bowler-hatted individual with sarcasm written all over his face, peered out of the window towards which the navvy was shuffling.

"Come on Fairyfeet," cried the foreman. "What Are you afraid of walking on that there plank?"

The navvy stopped; stared reflectively down at the street; then: "No, I ain't. But I'm frightened o'walking orf it."

* * * *

Nat borrowed dol 35 from his friend Amos and gave a note for the amount. The note became long past due. One day Amos called on Nat and demanded:

"When you-all gwine pay dat note?"

"Ah ain't got no money now, but Ah gwine pay just as soon as Ah kin."

"Dat don't git me no nothin'," retorted Amos. "If you-all don't pay me here an' now Ah gwine burn up your old note, den where all you gwine be at?"

"You better not! You better not?" shouted Nat. "You just burn dat note of mine and Ah'll burn you up wid a lawsuit."

"Why has poor Mr. Bertsam got his neck twisted?"

"He used to go to the pictures and nearly always got a seat behind a pillar."

Two girl friends met in the street one day. "I hear you've broken off your engagement," said one of them.

"Oh, my dear, yes," answered the other; "Jack simply became impossible. He criticized the way I dressed, objected to my friends and always expected me to be at his beck and call. Then, on top of all that, he suddenly went off and married another girl. So I simply made up my mind to have nothing more to do with him."

* * * *

The Town-Clerk of a small town in Scotland had the misfortune to lose his leg in a railway accident. As a mark of appreciation of his long services the Council provided him with an artificial limb. A few months afterwards the same official was unlucky enough to have his other leg fractured in a trap accident.

The mishap was naturally the topic of much discussion in the little town, and one old man who heard of the accident remarked, "it's a gey bad business for the puir man, but is it his ain leg or the leg that belongs to the toon that's broken?"

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

QUIZ IN CHEMISTRY: The names of the elements are: Tin, Radium, Iron, Nickel, Iodine, Tungsten, Ruthenium, Osmium, Thallium, Oxygen Lead, Uranium, Erbium, Neon, Europium. The name of the explosive is Trinitrotoluene, better known by its abbreviation T. N. T.

Man in Tweeds: Claude was the murderer. Since there were eight men, each man would wear the suit one day later each week than he had the week before. As the prisoner was wearing the suit on a Saturday, he must have been wearing it on a Monday, six weeks previous. Then the second man to wear it after him would have been wearing it on Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving, as the latter always falls on a Thursday.

Spelling Puzzle: The names of the five objects are: sCrew, cHair, hOrse, tRain, bElls. The letter in the second vertical row spell CHORE.

CO-EDS RECEIVE LESSONS IN FENCING

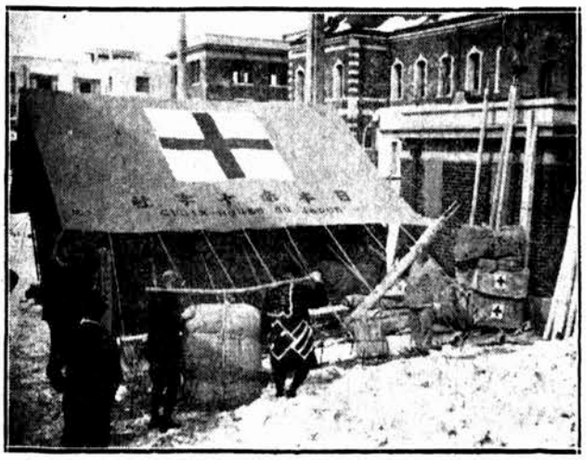
Stanford University (California) Co-eds at their daily lesson in Fencing.

Babu Patel (above) and Navnit Bhatt, two Ahmedabad youths, who have started cycling all their way to Lucknow session of Congress.

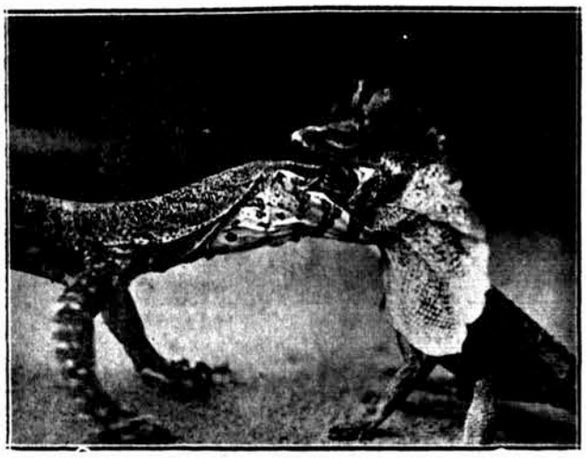
Mr. N. Kumaran, B.A., B.L. Depressed Class Judge of Travancore High Court.

An evening party in St. Bernard (Switzerland).

The Samson of the East. (—"Kladderadatsch," Berlin).



Japanese Red Cross Society is sending out ambulance requisites to Abyssinia in response to appeals from that country.



These two Australian lizards, an iguana and a frilled lizard, choose all-in-wrestling method to settle their differences.

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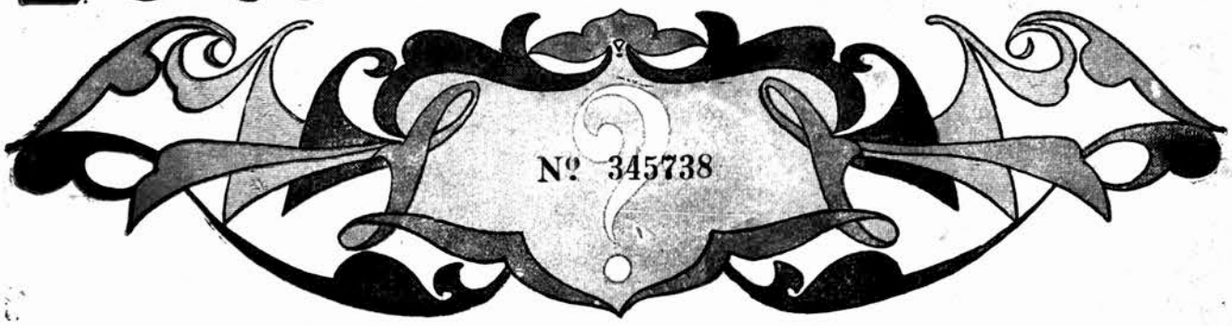

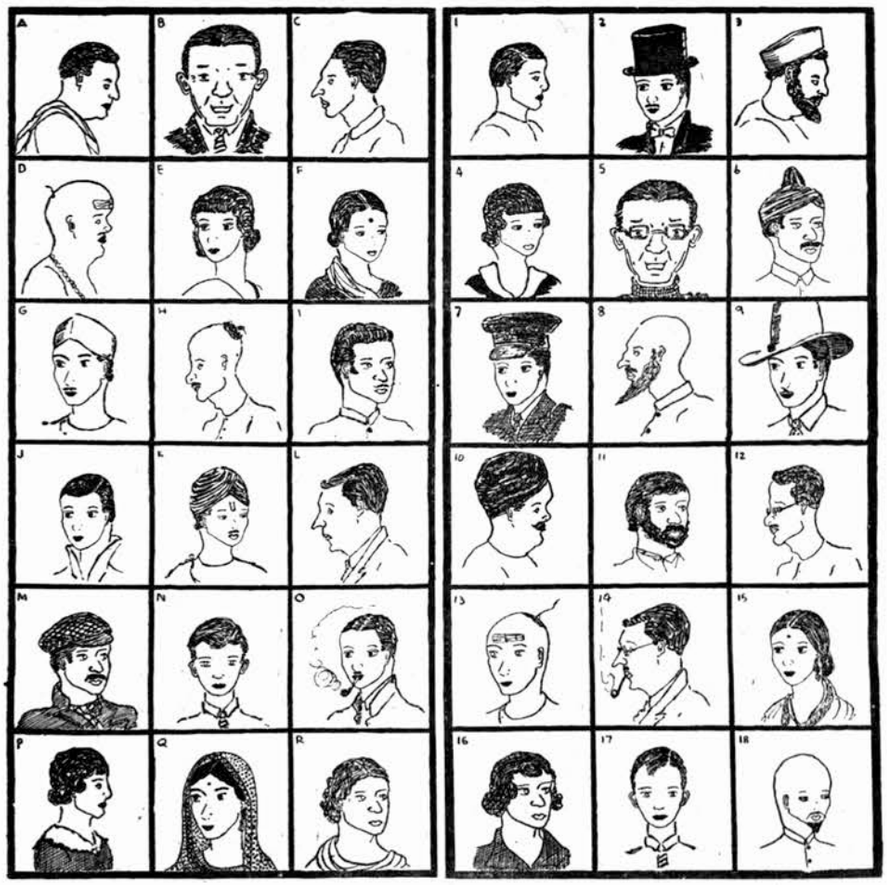

HELLO EVERYBODY—

JUST A WEEK MORE TO MEET YOU

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